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A Forest of Weaving Masts Rises From Bobbing Hulls in Marblehead Harbor for the Annual Racing Season



By Walter Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

BRITISH PERSIST DEMANDING DEBT TERMS' REVISION

Reparations Conference Adjourns Over Week-End After Debate

OBSERVERS PREDICT FRENCH CONCESSIONS

Brizard Denies Blame If Conference on Young Plan Ends in Deadlock

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—A private meeting of the reparations conference here, Aug. 10, was devoted to a continuation of the general discussion on the whole situation, and William Graham, president of the British Board of Trade, made a long statement, explaining how the present payments, in kind by Germany, and those proposed under the Young plan, adversely affected British exports.

These payments, he declared, increased British unemployment, and Great Britain, therefore, wanted them abolished or reduced to the smallest period of time.

Cheron Defends Young Plan

Henri Cheron, French Finance Minister, then tried to prove that Britain was getting more out of the Young plan than she had formerly done, maintaining that the principle of the existing percentages of payment had been upheld.

Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, expressed great surprise at M. Cheron's speech, declaring that not one of his arguments or figures was accurate.

"I have put my three points on the table," he said, "and I cannot wait much longer for a decision." Mr. Snowden spoke in a sharp tone as he emphatically denied that British experts, in accepting the conclusions of the Young report, had in any way acted under instructions from the British Treasury.

Mr. Snowden's points included application of the present agreement concerning German reparations—payment to the postwar and non-postwar annuities, and abolition of payments in kind, such as machinery and coal.

Concessions Expected

The discussion was adjourned until Monday, but the sharp tone of Mr. Snowden's speech does not suggest (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

British Device 'Sees' Through Densest Fog

BOX HILL, Surrey, Eng. (AP)—An invisible eye that can see in the dark and detect the light of a ship two miles away on a black foggy night was introduced to newspapermen by its inventor, John Baird, of television fame. He calls the invention "television."

It looks something like a large camera and can be mounted on a ship or airplane. It was announced that it would soon be tried on transatlantic liners. For the purpose of the demonstration it was mounted in the garden of Mr. Baird's cottage overlooking the twinkling lights of Dorking. In the dark beyond those lights an automobile headlight three miles away pointed toward the cottage.

At a signal from the inventor, a sheet of ebullient, as a substitute for a supposed fog two miles thick, was placed in front of the headlight. Not a glimmer was then visible to the human eye, but it appeared on the television screen as a bright red disc. It is supposed to have particular value in permitting a navigator in a fog to tell the exact direction of a beacon and to estimate roughly its distance.

The device is a combination of camera lens, television transmitter, and television receiver. The lens shows a distant image on the exploring disc of the transmitter, through which it acts as a photo-electric cell sensitive to invisible infrared rays. The receiver amplifies it for the observer.

America Sends China Reply on Foreign Rights

United Stand on Abolition of Special Privileges Believed Taken

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A reply to the note of last April from the Foreign Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government, requesting the powers to voluntarily abandon extraterritorial privileges, which their nations have long enjoyed, has been despatched by the State Department and will be made public in Nanking.

It was officially announced by Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State. Similar notes are said to have been despatched by each of the nations approached by China on the subject of extraterritoriality. It is understood that a united stand on abolition of the special privileges now enjoyed by foreigners in China has been taken. While no indication was forthcoming in official quarters as to the content of the note, it is understood that certain obstacles to an immediate granting of the Nationalist Government's request were outlined. These were based on the requirements for judicial and legal reforms set forth in the report of 1925 made by the special international commission on extraterritoriality, it is said.

This report named adoption by China of civil and commercial codes, a revised criminal code, new banking, patent and land expropriation laws and an orderly system of law administration by the courts as prerequisites to the powers relinquishing extraterritorial rights.

Several times during the last two years, Frank B. Kellogg, former Secretary of State, publicly announced that the United States stood ready to discuss the question of extraterritoriality as soon as it was convinced that a stable unified government, represented by Karach, India, had acceded delegates could prove that the required conditions had been met.

The present treaties under which American nationals are guaranteed certain special rights in China expire by limitation in 1934.

Flight by Duchess to India Sets Record

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To India and back in 12 weeks, 12½ hours is the achievement of the Duchess of Bedford, who has arrived at Croydon Airfield after a record flight which she says went like clockwork throughout.

The Duchess left England, Aug. 2, at 2 a. m. for Karachi, India. The round trip totaled some 30,000 miles. The Duchess's pilot was Capt. F. C. Barnard, but the passenger herself took turns at the controls.

She declared the flight was a comfortable one except over the Persian Gulf, where it was "terribly hot," and over the Taurus Mountains in Asia Minor, where clouds and bad visibility made flying difficult.

With many air achievements to her credit, she lowered the existing record for a trip to India and back by 7½ days, the previous best having been 15 days made last year. Also, she broke the record for a journey from India to England, 4½ days, made by Barnard last year when flying the same machine as that used by the Duchess.

HORSE NO CANDIDATE FOR ZOO IN CHICAGO

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Not so long ago the city fathers were thinking of setting aside a pasture in Lincoln Park zoo for the horse as a rare animal, but now they are pulling him out of traffic jams instead.

BIG ADVERTISING FAIR IS OPENED IN GERMANY

Need of Sense of Responsibility in Publicity Is Urged by Speakers

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The opening of the big Berlin Advertising Exposition took place Aug. 10, serving at the same time as an introduction to the coming International Advertising Convention, which commenced the following day. There are 266 exhibitors who cover 25,000 square meters.

Among them is also The Christian Science Monitor, which possesses a very attractive stand and which is the only big non-German newspaper exhibiting.

"This exhibition is to show the public that good, true, serious advertising is a pleasing and valuable feature of daily life," declared Wilhelm Decher, one of the organizers.

"Considering that about 90 per cent of the population clothes, feeds and amuses itself with the help of advertising," Professor Prentzel declared, "it is highly important that this branch of economics, which affects the entire material existence of humanity, should be founded on a great sense of responsibility toward the general public."

Bermuda Farmers Complain Tourists Take Help Away

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda—Farming in Bermuda is in an unsatisfactory condition. The tourist trade, it is claimed, has been the cause.

Schooled to exist on money obtained from visitors, the Bermudian no longer depends upon tilling the ground for a livelihood. Several thousand Portuguese farmers were imported to do the farm work owing to the unwillingness of the natives, but these aliens are now returning home.

At one time Bermuda winter vegetables were in great demand in the New York market, and potatoes being the largest shipment. This was now a thing of the past, due to the competition in the American markets. With the recent increase in United States tariffs this condition has grown steadily worse, until there is very little left for the Bermudian planter. Bermuda is now turning to Canada and England as a market for green produce.

Cossacks Lead Way in Peru's Vast Trans-Andean Colonization Project

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—With the arrival of groups of Russian and Austrian immigrants in Peru recently the Government's efforts to colonize a vast Trans-Andean territory are beginning to bear fruit.

Headed by Gen. Juan Pablo de la Cruz, a former member of the Imperial Guard of Russia, the first contingent of Russians to arrive consisted largely of Cossacks.

The immigrants went over the Andes to the rich Apurimac Valley, where each family is to receive 100 acres of land. Under contract with the Government, Basil Korolevich, a Russian engineer, has acquired 15,000 square kilometers for colonization on which he expects ultimately to settle thousands of families of Russians.

"Current expenses of the immigrants will be met by Mr. Korolevich until they are able to sustain themselves. During the next few months many of them will assist in the construction of an automobile road from the town of Ayacucho to the Apurimac Valley. It is the plan of the Government to utilize each tract set apart for colonization by direct highways with railroad stations or to another highway leading to a Pacific port. Many such highways are now under construction in various parts of the Trans-Andean region.

A small group of Austrian immigrants arriving with the Russians proceeded to the Satipo Valley, where they will settle.

Nimble 'Cats' and Solid 31-Footers Brave the Wave With Equal Vigor

Fashion as Well as Boats Makes Its Way to Old North Shore for Annual Regatta—Whites Give Way to Dungarees in a Choppy Sea

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Again this harbor floats a forest of masts and the towering light at Marblehead Neck looks down upon an aristocratic heritage of the days when canvas ruled the seas.

A stiff, off-shore nor'wester drives a fleet of trim Marconi-rigged sloops across the broad waters of Massachusetts Bay. Quincy "cats" with leg-o-mutton sails go skipping from Four Fathom Nun to William's Rock. Graceful triangle yachts and 31-footers beat their way to windward. Midsummer—and the racing season at Marblehead is in full flood.

This quaint city, whose ships were old when the Nation was yet young, now wears "whites" instead of dungarees. Pleasure sailing has replaced the commerce of an earlier day. But the town has passed on its traditions, for some of the best yachtsmen who ever pulled a main sheet are among the skippers of its modern fleet.

They are real seamen, too, despite the sleek motorcars which they use ashore. With them, sailing is a fine art. When a yacht puts out from Marblehead it takes more than a titful blow to make her skipper reef sail.

Yacht clubs that date back to the eighties, breezes as steady as any along the North Atlantic, and a landlocked roadstead admirably suited to small boats—these are the legs on which Marblehead has charted its course to a prominent position in the boating world.

The tonnage of the squadron that descends upon these waters for the annual midsummer races falls a bit short of that at Larchmont, L. I., or Cowes, Eng. But Marblehead holds the world's record for starting the greatest number of yachts in a single regatta. It was made Aug. 11, 1927, when 291 craft in 32 classes crossed the starting line, a record which the present season's races comes within six of equalling.

Crowds gather on the rocky promontory of the Lighthouse reservation and on the grassy slopes of old Fort Sewall as the succession of maritime parades makes its way over the numerous racing courses. Occasional chattering motorboats, cut across the wakes of the racers, but they slow down to 10 knots as they enter the harbor. For this is a place where sail is still supreme and the harbor patrol is quick to overhaul a disturbing motorboat and to warn off any lumbering coaster which pushes its stem shoreward.

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The gay nonchalance that is exhibited on the verandas of Marblehead's five exclusive yacht clubs offers no key to how seriously they take this business of sailing. To understand that one must knock

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BANK RATE RISE IS ATTACKED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

Labor Opposition to 'Exile of American Pay Rolls' Also Emphasized

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Vigorous criticism of the New York Federal Reserve Bank's decision to advance the rediscount rate from 5 to 6 per cent has brought finance to the fore at the Institute of Politics.

Both Dr. William T. Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, and George Foster Peabody, a New York banker and former director and deputy chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, declared that the present credit stringency is essentially artificial and that the rise in the rediscount rate is not justified by the volume of bank credit now available.

Mr. Peabody asserted that the action of the bank indicated the "least possible consideration for the vast changes which have taken place in the American credit system since the war."

Yast Business Changes
He argued that widespread combinations in the business world, huge purchases of Liberty bonds during the war and the tremendous participation of the general public in big business through stock purchases—all tend to make unsound the attitude which the Federal Reserve Bank has recently been pursuing in its effort to restrict the activities of the market.

Dr. Foster, who with Wadsworth Catchings of New York has previously opposed the rediscount policy of the Federal Reserve Bank, supported Mr. Peabody's contentions.

Amplifying his reference to the sale of Liberty bonds, and their background significance with respect to the present situation, Mr. Peabody said that when the public borrowed in order to purchase Liberty bonds, this development had forced the banks to borrow in turn, thus causing an "unprecedented expansion of credit."

He said the increasing popular conviction that common stocks constitute a sound investment, is a substantial factor in the great trading in securities—a factor which need (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

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British Trade Mission Off to South America

Group Led by Lord D'Abernon Plans Survey as Basis for Economic Campaign

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Much is hoped for from the British Economic Mission which plans to arrive at Buenos Aires on Aug. 20. A commercial survey of Argentina and Brazil will be its object and it possible the volume of trade between the British Isles and these two important countries increased.

The mission is led by Lord D'Abernon, formerly British Ambassador to Germany, and has as additional members, Sir William Clare Lees, representing the textile industries; W. Howard-Williams, former general manager of the Central Argentine Railway; Julian Pigott, representing the iron and steel industries; Sir Herbert Gibson, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in the Argentine; H. Chalkley, commercial counselor to the British Embassy in Buenos Aires, and W. W. Wisniewski, of the Department of Overseas Trade.

There has been a good deal of criticism of British selling methods in various overseas markets, and the need for an exhaustive investigation of the subject was brought to a head by the outspoken remarks of the Prince of Wales a few months ago when he suggested that the quality of British salesmanship was not equal to the quality of the goods it has to sell.

The trade figures show that both Germany and the United States are making great gains in Latin-American markets which formerly supplied much employment to British workers and it will be the aim of the coming mission to try and rehabilitate this trade.

Both the Federation of British Industries and the London Chamber of Commerce have co-operated in supplying the mission with exact information on which to chart its work.

The mission hopes, it is understood, to pave the way for the further co-operation of British capital and British rail and rolling stock manufacturers in helping both Argentina and Brazil to further develop and modernize their railway systems.

The mission will leave Argentina on Aug. 9, remaining in Brazil until Sept. 26.

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GRAF ZEPPELIN DOES EAST TRIP IN RECORD TIME

Takes Only 55 Hrs. 24 Mins. Over 4200-Mile Atlantic Voyage

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AERIAL EXPLOITS
IN PARIS CROWD
EVENTFUL WEEK'Round-Europe' Airship
Race and Women's Flight
Arouse Enthusiasm

By FRANK PAUL MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Climaxing a week full of aviation news for France was the passing over the capital of the Graf Zeppelin, on his way back to Germany from the United States. Those watching saw it rising through the clouds of haze, its course took it in an arc roughly parallel to the Seine as it curves past the Eiffel Tower and through Paris. With motors droning steadily and tall fins gleaming, the airship finally disappeared eastward.

Other happenings of note may be listed as follows: First, Lord Thomson returned with Laurent, French Air Minister, from England, and the French are keenly interested in conversations regarding the Anglo-French air accord. The points to which most attention is being given are the agreement to cooperate on the proposed French routes to Madagascar and India-China. Second, the announcement of the formation of a French trans-African airline, its work at present is the exploration of routes and design of a landing field. Third, the French Air Club has declared forfeit for the Schneider Cup seaplane race. This is a disappointment, for it was known the best French pilots had been preparing for the event. Fourth, the departure of light airplanes on the first "round-Europe" race was a memorable occasion at Le Bourget Airfield and has stimulated interest in private flying. The leading machines are expected back about Aug. 14, after having stopped at three cities and covered 4000 miles. Fifth, the Prince of Wales has been crowned King of Wales by the French public by an undisciplined descent in an airplane at Touquet for a game of golf, further demonstrating the usefulness of a light machine. Sixth, the Lyons airport has been leased by the state to the local Chamber of Commerce, becoming the first large airfield administered by private individuals.

Seventh, honors have been showered on a young French girl, Marie Schaeffer, during the past week for having won the world's endurance record for women by a flight of 26 hours and 46 minutes. Eighth, Doudou Costes, crack pilot, is again standing by for a big attempt. This time, it is said, it will not be the Atlantic crossing he will seek but he will go after the world's long distance record.

Airplanes Arrive
By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHARA—About 60 of the 80 airplanes participating in the International Race for light machines across Europe, which was organized by the French Aero Club, arrived here coming from Yugoslavia, Germany, Switzerland, Czech, Italian and French clubs are competing and individual Canadian and English women, and Belgians and Jugoslavs. The participating aviators are starting back immediately across Hungary for France.

GRAF ZEPPELIN
DOES EAST TRIP
IN RECORD TIME

(Continued from Page 1)

distance at an average of 75 miles, a brilliant performance, in the opinion of aviation experts.

It is generally considered that the breaking of the record on the first long hop on her round-the-world flight speaks well for her prospects on the remaining trip.

Leaving Lakehurst at 11:39 p. m. (eastern standard time) on Aug. 7, the Graf took a course almost due east along the forty-second parallel until it was half-way across the Atlantic, when it cut northward to near the English coast and crossed the Channel to France at a point near Cherbourg.

It reached Paris at 6:31 a. m. (A. S. T. eastern standard time), Aug. 10, circling the city at a moderate height. Early risers, going to work, cheered from the streets below. The great craft dipped once, majestically, and disappeared in the east on its final lap of 500 miles to Friedrichshafen via Besancon and Basel.

Beats All Records

The previous eastward crossing of the Graf Zeppelin from Lakehurst to Friedrichshafen, in October, 1928, took 68 hours and 56 minutes. Its two westward crossings took, first, 111 hours and 38 minutes, and the recent trip, approximately 93 hours.

The British dirigible R-34 in 1919 required 64 hours and 13 minutes to go from Mineola, L. I., to Clifden, Ireland.

Sighting of the Graf Zeppelin over Paris came as a complete surprise. It previously had been supposed that the dirigible would follow the southern coast of England and fly over London.

At a point midway in the Atlantic and about 400 miles west of Greenwich, the Zeppelin cut northeastward from the forty-second parallel until it reached the forty-ninth parallel at 26 west longitude. From this point it followed the Great Circle

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JAPAN DISCOUNTS
RAILWAY CRISIS
IN MANCHURIABreak in Chinese-Soviet
Parley Not Regarded as
Unduly Serious

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TOKYO—Confidence is expressed here that the reported break in Russo-Chinese negotiations is not as serious as it sounds. Parleys to date have been between comparatively minor officials who have been preparing the ground and getting past most of the necessary "face-saving" stage.

Official circles here believe formal negotiations are approaching slowly and it is felt that the present delay is probably due to the fact that Russia wants to pry more concessions from the Chinese.

Market Rebounds
to Better Position

NEW YORK (AP)—A sustained rally in stock prices today wiped out part of the losses sustained in Friday's sweeping reaction.

Extreme gains in the active issues ranged from \$2 to \$10 a share, with one stock selling \$20 above the previous closing of Aug. 9. Similar recoveries took place on the New York Curb Exchange, and in the other leading securities markets of the country.

Trading was only moderately heavy in volume, sales on the New York exchange falling below 1,500,000 shares in the two-hour session as contrasted with more than 5,000,000 shares in Friday's full session.

Equilibrium Re-established

Strong buying support came into the market on the theory that the increase from 5 to 6 per cent in the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate, which brought about the decline, was not necessarily as bearish as first anticipated.

Neither was any concern expressed over the announcement that the Federal Reserve Board was in session in Washington again today, although it does not ordinarily meet on Saturdays.

Two bullish developments in the day's business news stimulated the rally, the report that net operating income of the class one railroads in the first six months set a new high record, and were nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding period last year, and the announcement that registrations of new passenger cars in the United States in the first six months were 2,155,287 as contrasted with 1,556,406 in the first half of 1928, with Ford supplying about one-third of the total.

Market Closes Strong

After the market closed, the United States Steel Corporation reported a drop of 168,733 tons in unfilled orders, which was about in line with Wall Street's expectations in view of the high rate of output last month.

Final quotations generally were around the highest of the day. Auburn Auto made up slightly more than its loss of \$19.75, Atchison closed nearly \$10 a share higher, and National Biscuit, Commercial Solvents, National Surety, Baldwin (old stock), Brooklyn Union Gas, North American Company, Packard Motors, Delaware & Hudson, Simmons Company and General Electric closed \$5 to \$8 a share higher.

Steel common closed at \$218 for a net gain of \$4.50. American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, American & Foreign Power, Erie Railroad common, Radio and Consolidated Gas were among the long list of issues to close with net gains of \$2 a share or more.

WORKING MEN'S CLUBS
SEEN AS BIG INFLUENCE

MANCHESTER, Eng.—That working men's clubs in Great Britain are destined to take their place among the most powerful influences in the social life of the democracy of the country was the assertion made by R. T. Hall of London, retiring secretary of the Working Men's Club and Institute, Ltd., at the delegates' meeting of the organization held here.

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SOUTHERN STATES MAY
USE PRINTER'S INK

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Manufacturer of Imitation Venetian Furniture and Accessories, Boxes, Trays, Mirrors, etc.

JAPAN DISCOUNTS
RAILWAY CRISIS
IN MANCHURIABreak in Chinese-Soviet
Parley Not Regarded as
Unduly Serious

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Confidence is expressed here that the reported break in Russo-Chinese negotiations is not as serious as it sounds. Parleys to date have been between comparatively minor officials who have been preparing the ground and getting past most of the necessary "face-saving" stage.

Official circles here believe formal negotiations are approaching slowly and it is felt that the present delay is probably due to the fact that Russia wants to pry more concessions from the Chinese.

Trading was only moderately heavy in volume, sales on the New York exchange falling below 1,500,000 shares in the two-hour session as contrasted with more than 5,000,000 shares in Friday's full session.

Equilibrium Re-established

Strong buying support came into the market on the theory that the increase from 5 to 6 per cent in the New York Federal Reserve rediscount rate, which brought about the decline, was not necessarily as bearish as first anticipated.

Neither was any concern expressed over the announcement that the Federal Reserve Board was in session in Washington again today, although it does not ordinarily meet on Saturdays.

Two bullish developments in the day's business news stimulated the rally, the report that net operating income of the class one railroads in the first six months set a new high record, and the announcement that registrations of new passenger cars in the United States in the first six months were 2,155,287 as contrasted with 1,556,406 in the first half of 1928, with Ford supplying about one-third of the total.

Market Closes Strong

After the market closed, the United States Steel Corporation reported a drop of 168,733 tons in unfilled orders, which was about in line with Wall Street's expectations in view of the high rate of output last month.

Final quotations generally were around the highest of the day. Auburn Auto made up slightly more than its loss of \$19.75, Atchison closed nearly \$10 a share higher, and National Biscuit, Commercial Solvents, National Surety, Baldwin (old stock), Brooklyn Union Gas, North American Company, Packard Motors, Delaware & Hudson, Simmons Company and General Electric closed \$5 to \$8 a share higher.

Steel common closed at \$218 for a net gain of \$4.50. American Telephone, Montgomery Ward, American & Foreign Power, Erie Railroad common, Radio and Consolidated Gas were among the long list of issues to close with net gains of \$2 a share or more.

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SENATORS CLIP
RAW WOOL DUTY
IN HAWLEY BILLCommittee Restores Present
Rate—Smoot Drops Sliding
Scale for Sugar

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reduction by the Senate Finance Committee of the rates on raw wool which will compensate also reduction of the compensatory duties on wool clothing, probable abandonment of the Smoot sliding scale for sugar duties, a brewing storm over the retention of the flexible tariff in the bill, and a strong indication that tariff debate will run into the regular December session of Congress are the late developments in the tariff situation.

The Senate Finance Committee continues to receive both condemnations and praise of the sliding scale on sugar, although to date the former have so outweighed the latter that Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, has decided to drop the plan.

"What I want is to stabilize the sugar industry," said Mr. Smoot. "I would rather have investments in a stabilized industry, even if it paid only 4 per cent, than to have them in an unbalanced position where profits would range from 20 per cent one year and next to nothing the next year."

Add Wool Tariff Restored

The Senate committee vote to reduce the House rate on secured wool from 34 cents per pound to the present rate of 31 cents is considered one of the principal victories won so far by the consuming public, which is the only group not officially represented at the hearings.

This reduction will necessitate a downward revision of the "compensatory" duties placed on wool manufactures to protect the manufacturers from bearing an undue burden through the tariff on raw wool. The wool growers had demanded a rate of 36 cents a pound, and are expected to launch a vigorous protest against the committee's action.

It has been pointed out by tariff economists here that wool and sugar are the only commodities in which the price is raised by the full amount of the duty; that adding several dollars to the cost of woolen garments in many cases means actual deprivation to families living on small incomes.

Fess for Cut on Wool Rate

Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, declared the rates in the House bill are too high, and that protectionists in the Senate must bear in mind that any protection must be limited to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.

He added: "There is a very great danger of possible repeal of the flexible tariff provisions of the bill. I hope that no such repeal will be undertaken but I recognize the possibility of it. I think the flexible tariff is vital to the administration of the tariff law. I think it would be fatal to repeal it."

It goes hand in hand with the tariff board and the tariff commission which President Roosevelt sponsored and which is the very child of progressiveness in the administration of the tariff.

Senate leaders' postponement until early September of the tariff debate in their chamber has raised the problem of whether Congress will dispose of the measure before the regular session.

Hoover Wants Track Cleared

President Hoover is extremely desirous of completing tariff legislation before the regular session gets under way. He wishes to have the slate clear at that time for the undisturbed consideration of the great domestic projects that will be pressed—railroad consolidation, government reorganization and waterways.

Also if there is to be tariff legislation he wants it to become effective in time to be of value to agriculture on this year's crops.

Senate leaders assert that they will have the bill cleared in their branch in two months and the regular session.

WET POSTCARD BAN
SOUGHT IN ONTARIO

WINDSOR, Ont.—Action to stop the sale, in the border cities, of colored postcards depicting Canada "as the barroom for the United States," has been asked by C. E. Jackson, Mayor of Windsor, in a letter written to G. Howard Ferguson, Premier, and Henry Drayton, chairman of the Liquor Control Board of the Province.

It is charged that the sale of these postcards results in undesirable publicity. Mayor Jackson expects to get favorable action under the provisions of the Ontario Liquor Control Act prohibiting advertising the sale of liquor in the Province.

SCOTS WANT LESS NOISE

LONDON—Clauses which would give the Edinburgh Corporation power to "prevent, remove or mitigate all unnecessary and harmful noise" in the city have been inserted in a bill the Corporation is promoting in Parliament.

PARIS

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just off the Rue de la Paix

Sergeant York
ONCE AGAIN WINS
SINGLE-HANDEDMan Who Took 132 Captives
Now Heads Tennessee
School He Founded

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Sergeant York, the unschooled Tennessee mountaineer who gained fame by capturing 132 Germans single-handed and returned home to invest his prestige in educating his people, has been recognized for his achievement by appointment to the presidency of Alvin York Agricultural Institute in Pentecost County.

Decision of the Tennessee State Board of Education to make him head of the institute ended an eight-year fight, during which his control has been contested in factional political wrangles and legislative maneuvers.

Returning from France at the close of the World War, bearing the plaudits of the allied armies, Sergeant York pledged all his resources to educating his home folk.

The strength of his earnestness was evidenced by his refusing a \$1,000,000 vaudeville contract in order to devote his time to lecturing in a campaign to raise funds for schools.

After Sergeant York had founded his school donated by the State, the institution soon became a victim of factional politics. In Pentecost County one faction questioned Mr. York's control, claiming the State Appropriation Committee placed the school under State supervision. Mr. York, finding his hands tied, went before the State Legislature and threatened to establish an independent school if he was not made head of the agricultural institute. He won his point.

AIR PICTURES USED
IN FIXING BRIDGE SITE

ALBANY, N. Y.—Use of aerial photography to determine the location of a new highway bridge is being resorted to for the first time by the New York State Department of Public Works in a survey at Troy.

Col. William M. Acheson, chief engineer, said the department was faced with a series of difficult problems in locating the bridge, owing to congestion of rail and highway traffic. As much New England motor traffic flows into Troy for Adirondack and western points, a new and larger bridge will be built with special consideration of its connection with main highway travel.

FRUIT PROTECTION
ASKED FOR CANADA

PENTICTON, B. C.—Speaking at a series of political meetings being held in the interests of the Conservative Party, R. H. Bennett, Conservative leader, insists that the Mackenzie King Government should take immediate steps to protect Canadian fruit and vegetable growers against the dumping of American products into the Canadian market.

"I do not lend myself to an attack against my neighbors to the south. My attack is against a government that will let foreign producers take the home market from Canadians," Mr. Bennett declares in his speeches.

CALIFORNIA COUNTS
50,910 LAND AGENTS

SAN FRANCISCO—California has more real-estate agents than any other state in the Union, according to a compilation of figures announced by the California Real Estate Association, which places the number at 50,910. This is an average of one agent for every 85 people.

Southern California is more active in its realty trading than other sections. In Los Angeles County there is one agent to every 43 persons; in San Francisco one to every 147, while some of the mountainous mining counties have no real-estate agents at all.

PARIS

OTHER PLANETS FOUND
TO HAVE ATMOSPHERE

BERKELEY, Calif.—Additional evidence that the earth is not alone among solar planets in its possession of an atmosphere was presented here.

PARIS, France

EMERALDS
ARE THE FASHION

Our new process permits us to make such good imitations of the Emerald that only an expert can detect them.

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Tudor Tea Rooms

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PARIS

A Tailor for
Americans in Paris

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RISK IN FAILURE AT THE HAGUE HELD TOO GREAT

British Economist Finds
Reasons for Concessions
by Debt Conference

LONDON.—It is Germany's 470,000,000 mark annual debt which will be the full proportion though not the full quota under the Young plan. It is less than 50,000,000,000 francs, or less than 10,000,000,000 dollars. W. T. Layton, editor of the Economist, in an article in the Daily News on the present controversy at the Hague, writes:

"The chance of a payment falling below 40,000,000,000 francs is small, but Mr. Snowden is unwilling to take the risk." Mr. Layton adds that three features of the plan—reduction in the British percentage under the Spa agreement, France's large share of Germany's unconditional payments, and delivery in kind—are "undoubtedly defects in the plan from the British viewpoint. The question is whether they are so serious as to justify the risk of breaking up the conference."

Possible Results Enumerated

Mr. Layton enumerates the possible consequences of complete failure at the Hague as follows:

"Evacuation of the Rhineland by France may be postponed, with all the disadvantages to the peace of Europe which that would involve. If Great Britain alone withdraws its troops, that will mean political estrangement from France."

"After Sept. 1, next, full payments under the Dawes scheme would be due from Germany. It is generally accepted that these are too large for Germany to bear, and to ask her paying them when the world is no longer confident she can do so would precipitate a financial crisis. It was largely the danger of financial catastrophe in Germany which induced the experts to stick to their task in April, when a deadlock seemed inevitable. Great Britain would be seriously affected by a financial crisis in Germany."

"If the British delegation is responsible for a break-up of the conference on which Europe has built high hopes for a settlement of political as well as financial questions outstanding since the war, it will isolate this country diplomatically, weaken our international influence, and break down of the plan in which eminent United States citizens have played the rôle of mediators will cause great disappointment to America and strengthen its reluctance to have anything to do with European affairs."

"In face of these consequences of failure, it is of the utmost importance to avoid a breakdown. It is unreasonable for other countries to claim the Young plan is unalterable, but it must be remembered that it is the result of give and take by all countries. Mr. Snowden's points are proper matters for negotiation, and as all are interested in the success of the conference, it is to be hoped other delegates will agree to their immediate discussion. But it would be asking too much to claim they should be conceded in full before any other matters are debated."

BRITISH PERSIST DEMANDING DEBT TERMS' REVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

that he is in a compromising mood. Mr. Brand's communique, throwing the blame of the threatened breakdown of the conference on the British, has not improved his relations with Mr. Snowden. At the same time, it is said the French are preparing to make considerable concessions to Mr. Snowden's demand for restoration of existing percentages, and that they may be willing to give Britain a continuance of the 26 per cent derived from tax on German exports.

If this be true, this certainly will assist in a compromise, but Mr. Snowden is determined that the French shall give way also to the British demand for fairer treatment under non-postponable annuities, under which France is to obtain five-sixths of those payments.

Cabinet Supports Mr. Snowden

Mr. Snowden has been strengthened in his position by the support of his colleagues in the British Cabinet, who have all written congratulating him on the stand he has taken. It is said that the cabinet which he declares Great Britain will lose under the Young plan by reduction of the existing percentages, he would be in a better position to make a concession. As Germany is not likely to reduce her payments to a non-postponable basis without the whole scheme of reparations being revised, would it not be argued he will for him to go off with the bird in hand?

It is also stated that the French are prepared to consider British objections to the international bank, while a rumor has reached The Hague that American bankers are beginning to consider whether they should not have something to say to assist in a settlement which would be greatly to the benefit of the world.

Manchester Guardian Stresses British Isolation in Politics of Europe

LONDON.—Prime Minister MacDonald's dramatic flight from Lissieux was understood to be connected with the Hague reparations crisis, but this was generally discredited in official circles, although the Prime Minister's secretary declared he had "never said he would not go."

The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on the effect of Mr. Snowden's plain speaking, says: "One thing emerges clearly: that in this matter, and perhaps a good many more, we are alone in Europe. The situation is typical and shows once more it is only to Anglo-American leadership that we can look if the world's peace is to be organized. That is the wider lesson of the tumult stirred up by Mr. Snowden's speech at The Hague."

The Latin bloc against Great Britain

ain's claims is said to have been strengthened by the speech of Alberto Pirelli, member of the experts' committee on reparations, citing reasons why Italy's effort in the World War should receive recognition. The speech is reported to have been received with great enthusiasm by the Fascist press. "The idea of an equal division of sacrifices in the Great War," says the Giornale d'Italia, "should be transformed in peace time to one of equal reparations benefits and equal losses." The Italian paper recalls that England received over 2,500,000 square kilometers of new land after the war, with a population of 5,000,000 inhabitants; France, 500,000 square kilometers, with 4,500,000 new subjects; but Italy only 30,000 square kilometers with 100,000 inhabitants.

Meanwhile, Italy after many years' discord, finds herself in a friendly association with France, in fact, which is evidenced by the great importance the Italian press gives to Prime Minister Mussolini's invitation to General Gouraud, military Governor of Paris, to visit in maneuvers of the Alpine regiments being held in Trentino.

Washington Officials Hope for Accord at The Hague

WASHINGTON (AP)—Intervention by Prime Minister MacDonald was looked upon by official and diplomatic circles here as the main hope for averting a collapse of the conference at The Hague considering the Young plan.

Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, said that the United States is desirous of seeing some final settlement of the reparations question evolved by the powers. The American Government does not necessarily support the Young plan, but it is in favor of any other form of settlement in preference to another. He emphasized that the attitude of the United States is one of indifference to the method of settlement, since the American Government has completely dissociated itself from the question.

Mr. Cotton said that the question of American moral support for the British position at The Hague, as expounded by Philip Snowden, has not come up, and he indicated his belief that the United States Government would not be called upon for such a decision.

Mr. Churchill Opposes Plan

QUÉBEC (AP)—Winston Churchill, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, here for a tour of the United States and Canada, indicated his position taken by his successor, Philip Snowden, that British reparations under the Young plan was inadequate.

The appointments provided by the Dawes plan had been satisfactory, Mr. Churchill said. Mr. Churchill has just arrived from Australia. He said he expected to remain on the American continent until late in October.

Turk Reply Raises Protest in Greece

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS.—The Turkish negative reply to the Greek proposal to settle questions at issue between the two countries by arbitration has called forth violent press criticism and much surprise in official circles. The Turks are reminded that during the past year Ismet Pasha announced that no political differences existed between Turkey and Greece, but only financial and juridical questions of a private nature. The same idea was emphasized in letters exchanged between Ismet and Eleutherios Venizelos, and assurances were given the latter by the Turkish Minister during his visits to Rome and Paris.

Now, however, in Constantinople, Greeks who still hold passports dating from the days when Turkey was under the Sultan are considered guilty of a political crime on the supposition that they assisted the Allies during the occupation of Constantinople at the end of the World War. The Greeks assert that even if the accusation were true, Agora assumed the obligation by the Lausanne treaty to grant an amnesty to such persons.

But Greece does not want arbitration for this question alone, but for all the problems which during the last six years have been fruitlessly discussed between the two countries. The Hestia, an Athens daily, indignantly tells Ankara that Turkey will regret her ingratitude, because, firstly, no real force exists behind it, but on the contrary increasing troubles, secondly, because post-war Europe's desire for peace and justice is now powerful enough to impose itself on those attempting to thwart it.

ROCKETS URGE PLANES INTO AIR

DESSAU, Germany (AP)—A successful demonstration of an invention expected to enable airplanes to take off with much heavier loads for long distance flights, has been made on the Elbe River here. The rocket system of propulsion, which has already been applied experimentally to land vehicles, gave the starting energy to a Junkers single-motored seaplane.

Three rockets fixed on the lower part of the wing on each side were fired by electric sparks, and drove the plane forward immediately so that it rose easily. It was claimed that six rockets were enough to start the plane with a load of five tons, which would be impossible with the motor power installed. The plane was of the same type as the trans-Atlantic Bremen.

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Draft Collection Abroad Reported Complicated by Growth of Air Mail

LONDON.—Unexpected problems for banks, foreign exchange dealers and exporters and importers have been created by the rapid development of air mail service in various parts of the world. It is reported that the speeding up which has taken place between New York and South American centers and between London and India are cases in point.

British bankers have found that by sending drafts drawn on South American centers by fast ship to New York, and from there to the south by air mail, from 10 to 14 days can be saved. However, as the accompanying advice was sent by ordinary mail, it often happens that the draft arrives long before its confirmation, causing consequent delay. The direct air mail between London and India has caused exactly the same difficulty.

Some banks are sending the advice as well as the draft by air mail, but postage rates are high and in some

MEXICAN CATHOLICS CLASH OVER CHURCH

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Dispatches to El Universal from Acapulco, State of Mexico, report that two persons were wounded and nine arrested in a clash between Roman Catholics and Mexican National or Schemistic Catholics.

After the Alcalde (Mayor) handed over the town's principal church to Roman Catholics, symbolizing the end of the church-state conflict, Roman Catholics locked themselves in the church. The Schemistic Catholics attacked the church and broke in the door.

PUPILS COST STATE 30 CENTS EACH, DAILY

RALEIGH, N. C.—The average expenditure for current operation of public schools in North Carolina is 30 cents a day per pupil, according to figures compiled in Washington and announced by the State Department of Public Instruction.

This State ranks seventh in current daily expense per pupil in 16 southern states, Florida, Oklahoma, Missouri, Maryland, Texas and Louisiana spending more. The average daily cost per pupil in the United States is 48 cents, or higher than that of any southern state.

ENGLISHMAN SEEKS RECORD

LONDON.—J. Hanley, Englishman, plans an attempt to break the motor record from New York to San Francisco next October in a 4½-liter Bentley car which is about to leave for America. Mr. Hanley will use the Lincoln Highway, and R. H. Dutton, Oxford rowing man, will accompany him.

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SAIL HOLDS SWAY FOR MARBLEHEAD YACHTING SEASON

(Continued from Page 1)

about the harbor, making one's way among the hundreds of boats where, like as not, a wealthy owner himself is swabbing the deck or bending on a new sail.

At some clubs a nautical "chauffeur" brings the craft around to the club landing, handles the jib and spinnaker during the race, and then takes the yacht back to the marine "garage." But not here. Even the youngest sailor cares for his own boat from the time he steps into his first Brutal Beast until he becomes the master of a 25-racer, rigged for heavy weather.

It is the rougher water which is the delight of Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy and one of the outstanding skippers of the Corinthian Yacht Club. Perhaps his most famous feat was the handling of the Resolute in the races for the America's Cup against the Shamrock IV in 1920. In present races he is sailing his "Q" boat Bat.

Picking up his mooring off the Eastern Yacht Club, he and his crew stripped the sails off the yacht, took them ashore and brought out another set used only for racing. Had the contest been the only one, instead of the beginning of a series, the Bat would have been brought back to the harbor after the race, the sails swapped again and a start would have been made back to Cohasset no matter what the hour might have been.

There have been scores of times that the genial secretary has flogged round all night in a calm and fog in Massachusetts Bay, when an outboard motor buttoned to the tender would have chugged the yacht across in a couple of hours.

But the veteran abjures anything but sail, and his devotion to the old rig is such that one of his friends, on the occasion of his appointment, remarked, "I never thought the Deacon would go in for motorboating."

As the center of all this activity, Marblehead has a busy time from early June to late September. The yacht yards resound with the tramp of calking maul and chisel. Hotels brighten up the ships' lanterns which

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BRIARCLIFF LODGE
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N.Y.
Chauncy Depen Steele, Prop.

hang by their doors. Ferryboat Lane is packed hard by the tread of many feet.

But in the winter it is something of a different story. Over on the Neck, where large homes open hospitable doors to the summer, there are only a few permanent residents.

"It's getting more active," one old sailor opined. "Last winter the milk man drove over for the first time off-season. He had four customers."

Eisteddfod Singers Emulate Old Bards

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIVERPOOL.—The Welsh National Eisteddfod devoted the fourth day's proceedings to penillion-singing, children's action songs, folk dances, adjudication of original vocal and instrumental compositions, and male voice choral competitions.

Penillion-singing, an art peculiar to Wales, consists in improvisatory adding of parts to old national tunes in which mere vocal quality counts little, and winning competitors gain prizes by a skillful mingling of verbal and musical rhythm.

The prize of £30 and the trophy offered for the best original vocal or instrumental composition was won by Franklin Sparks of Salisbury, Wiltshire, for his violin concerto. Dr. Granville Bantock in giving the adjudication said he could not remember reading any composition containing so much musical interest, and suggested that a committee seriously consider the performance of the successful work at some future Eisteddfod.

The prize for action songs for parties of children under 15 years was won by Clwyd Party of Denbigh, trained by Tom Powell. The male voice choral competition for 40 to 50 voices for a prize of £50 was won by Gwent Glee Singers of Nantyglo, Monmouthshire, conducted by Alban Evans. The second prize went to the Warrington Male Choral Union conducted by Alfred Hildison.

Drinking Fliers Barred by State

Pilots who drink will not be allowed to fly in Massachusetts. Announcement of this policy of enforcing the state aviation law has just been made by Capt. George A. Parker, registrar of motor vehicles. It accords to a pilot operating an airplane a license because of intoxication.

Drastic measures, Captain Parker said, will be pursued to enforce this policy. The first case to come up was that of a pilot who wrecked his airplane and was found to be under the influence of liquor. The pilot did not have a license and Captain Parker immediately suspended his right to operate any type of aircraft. A warrant has been issued for the pilot's arrest.

Under the Massachusetts aviation law which gives jurisdiction to the Department of Motor Vehicles in such cases, the penalty for operating an airplane while intoxicated may be from one month to two years' imprisonment.

Scouts' Ideals Pattern for Peace Era, Chief Tells Crowds at Big Jamboree

Universal Change-Over to Unselfish Aspirations Is Great Need
Today, Declares Sir Robert Baden-Powell—World
Scouting Congress Ends Aug. 12

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRKENHEAD, Eng.—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, speaking at the concluding session of the fifth international Scouting congress, said: "Now is the opportunity for trying to make a better world on the ruins of the old. The world is hungry for peace, but peace will not come merely through the League's legislation or alliances—they are never to be depended upon because there is too much political value in them. True peace can only be founded on a will for peace in the people themselves."

"We old ones have been brought up in terms of war, fighting and self-interest. It is difficult to teach an old dog tricks—but with the young it is very different. You can mold them as you like and we can mold all these young people to change our selfishness into a sense of unselfishness."

Scout masters, he said, had an ample demonstration that their teaching and training of the boys had not been in vain. Scouting was a matter of progressive training and aimed at much more than mere physical drill. It sought to substitute unselfishness for selfish interest. The world was in a state of evolution and the time was ripe for inculcating ideals of unselfishness in those

who would be the men of tomorrow. It was not really absurd to suppose that they could change the character of nations all at once. They had seen many countries rise from small beginnings, others descend from a high standing by a change of character in their people.

In recent days Japan had changed from an old-fashioned nation to a very up-to-date one, and in Italy the whole nation had changed in character under the direction of one man—Benito Mussolini. That man abolished the Boys Scouts because he knew it was all-important to keep hold of the rising generation right through and train them to an ideal.

Commissioner H. W. Hogg, chief of the Indian contingent, received the following message from the Viceroy of India: "The Chief Scout of the World has wired that the Indian contingent at the jamboree has earned a great name for its smartness in camp and in appearance. As Chief Scout of India, I send you and all India's warm congratulations on your fine achievement."

Notice has been issued asking the public to abstain from using Arrowe Park after the close of the jamboree on Monday. The homeward trek of tens of thousands of Scouts then begins. Arrangements have been worked out with great care to avoid any possibility of confusion.

Premier Takes Air to Cotton Parley

EDINBURGH, Scot. (AP)—The Prime Minister, J. Ramsay MacDonald, has moved to bring about a settlement of the Lancashire cotton industry stoppage, which is causing idleness of nearly 1,000,000 workers and 1500 factories.

Leaving Lissieux, his native village, by airplane without announcing his destination or the purpose of the flight, the Prime Minister reached Edinburgh and immediately went into conference with eight representatives of the cotton mill employers' negotiating committees and Sir Horace Wilson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Labor.

Sir Horace has been in conversation with the parties to the dispute in Lancashire for several days. He and the employers' representatives left Manchester in the morning as Mr. MacDonald left Lissieux by plane. Their meeting with the Prime Minister here is watched closely as promising some immediate development toward settlement of England's most costly industrial dispute since the great general strike of 1926.

Methodists Affirm Faith in Dr. Cannon

FAVETTEVILLE, Ark. (AP)—An expression of faith in the leadership of Bishop James Cannon Jr., its absent chairman, was the answer of the Board of Temperance and Social Service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, meeting here, to what was termed an attempt of the wet press to embarrass the Bishop.

The board extended Dr. Cannon a vote of "confidence, love and appreciation" as evidence of its loyalty. The action followed receipt of a telegram from the Bishop in which he expressed regret at being unable to attend the session because he was sailing for Europe.

Dr. A. C. Millar of Little Rock, editor of the Arkansas Methodist, explained that the resolution resulted from "the attempt of the wet press to embarrass Bishop Cannon because of his Wall Street stock transactions."

BIG MAINE POTATO CROP

WASHINGTON (AP)—The indicated Maine potato crop is announced by the Department of Agriculture as 40,400,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on Aug. 1, the department said, was 90 per cent.

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FRANCE LOOKS TO LEFT; MOVES TOWARD RIGHT

Heart Is Radical, but Pocket Conservative, Williams-town Lecturer Explains

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—Dr. Andre Siegfried, who has already revealed American life to the French in his popular book, *America, Country of the Future*, is returning to the United States to lecture before the members of the Institute of Politics.

French governments may fall, but the prime minister, Siegfried explained, is not the way in and out, but the Republic is in no particular danger. The political heart of the French is situated left, on the pocket of the French, and every one of them has a pocket in the right of the French.

French politics are concentrated about the discussion of to use Dr. Siegfried's words, "principles." Major disputes arise over such "principles" as whether a loan of 100 million to the Republic Party or not, or 200 million, or whether to be assigned to certain streets.

After the Steam Blows Off

After the steam blows off there is nothing to be concerned about, he said, because everything goes quietly and peacefully to a calm and nothing is changed.

Dr. Siegfried remarked further that because most French people desire to be considered progressive, they will call themselves a conservative, and consequently French politics is apparently radical, but basically conservative.

It Is in a Sense that a Proprietor

The Frenchman will subconsciously oppose any form of social revolution such as the Russian revolution, he explained.

"If, on the other hand, he may speak of revolution, but he does not want it. You may meet in the South of France people calling themselves revolutionaries, Socialists, or even Communists, who are comfortable proprietors of land and who would never think that revolution means that they should be deprived of their own private property."

Nation Is for "Small People"

"It is easy to say who gives the tone to French political life; not the ruling classes, obviously, whatever may be their immense influence on production and culture. In the political field the Republic belongs to the small people, and they mean, indeed, that the Republic should belong to them."

The political idea of the Republic is to maintain the right of everybody to assert himself, the French Nation feels that she lives by individualism, and has a profound and probably sound instinct which teaches her that she should do nothing which might risk or impair individualism.

In a phrase, then, Dr. Siegfried himself put it, the French people are extremists in their idealism, but at the same time, "They have a live taste for order."

BANK RATE RISE IS ATTACKED AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from Page 1)

not be subjected to artificial restriction on the part of the Federal Reserve.

"The Federal Reserve Bank's latest act," Mr. Peabody concluded, "can only be interpreted as an attempt to attack a fear in the public."

The Institute is gradually coming more closely to grips with the problem of disarmament, and while most of the round table discussions, led by Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, centered about the historic failure of the Geneva conference, George Young, a member of the British Parliament, stirred considerable interest by his declaration that the next conference of naval limitation, if it is concerned itself less with tons and guns.

Mr. Young stated that Great Britain would be "delighted to share the job of policing the seas with the Americans if they wish to accept half of it."

He assured his audience that his country is committed to the basic idea of parity, and that its great concern over a large number of small cruisers, as evidenced at the Geneva conference, was solely in the interests of policing the seas.

He said that Great Britain had policed the seas for about three centuries and had found small cruisers best suited to this task.

Question of Little Cruisers

With respect to Mr. Young's view that the small cruiser equipped with the six-inch gun is not a very formidable fighting craft, Rear Admiral Hussey was of the opinion that such cruisers constitute quite a formidable naval weapon and that they should, even as the 10,000-ton cruisers, be definitely limited on a basis of parity between the United States and Great Britain.

Expressing what he believed to be a prevalent American point of view, Prof. Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton University said that the prospect of an Anglo-American war is not in the minds of the American people, but that they are inclined to force that Great Britain, by virtue of its obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, to take action against an aggressor nation, might feel compelled greatly to restrict American commerce.

For this reason Professor Brown urged that negotiations for Anglo-American naval reduction turn not upon the technical question of the number of variously sized cruisers, but upon the policies for which the cruisers might be used.

Trade Embargo Again Up

In this connection Mr. Young again called attention to the much-discussed proposal that the United States should refuse both money and

Boys Make Their Own 'Gas'

University of Oklahoma Oil Refining Plant, With Derrick at Left, Tube Still in Center, and Fractionating Tower at Right. Inset—Prof. F. W. Padgett of School of Petroleum Engineering.

Legislature, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Department of Forestry and the Department of Fish and Game to establish for a period of 10 years a tract of land not to exceed four townships in each of the counties of Arapahoe, Hancock, Penobscot, Oxford, Somerset and Washington as game preserves. Fishing and camping to be allowed under the general law, but no hunting or trapping.

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Fraser Salmon Pact Ratification Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government launched a campaign for the ratification of the Canadian-American Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Treaty with the assistance here of a statement by S. L. Howe, commissioner of fisheries, declaring that this pact would be of immeasurable advantage to Canada and the United States.

After a detailed outline of the treaty, to prove that it contained no clauses which could adversely affect the interests of either signatory, Mr. Howe declared that only through an agreement could the great salmon resources of the Fraser River be restored, for neither country could effect this result alone.

But the fishery was ruined by slides in 1913 it was the greatest of its kind in the world and yielded a combined Canadian and United States pack of as much as 2,400,000 cases. In the last eight years the average yearly pack has not exceeded 125,000 cases, Mr. Howe said. Only by regulating fishing over a treaty period of sixteen years or longer, and propagating fish on a large scale, can the former value of the fishery be restored, he declared.

HOOVER MARKET PLAN INDORSED BY GRANGER

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—David Agans, master of the New Jersey State Grange and overseer of the National Grange, in a statement here declared his duty to the Grange to back President Hoover in his marketing act and naming of a farm board.

He declared the board is composed of big men, each of whom has demonstrated ability in some line. "We must get behind the President, 100 per cent, and not rock the boat," he declared. Mr. Agans was here to attend an executive committee meeting of the Massachusetts State Grange.

VERMONT IS CLINGING TO HORSES AND OXEN

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The ox yoke may soon take its place beside the spinning wheel in the realm of Vermont antiquities. Statistics made public by the State Department of Agriculture numbered 599 oxen, as compared to 725 last year.

That the Vermont farmer is not quite as ready to dispense with his horses was indicated by the fact that 54,851 of the animals were listed, compared to 57,061 last year.

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College Oil Men Use Own Refinery

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORMAN, Okla.—Analysis of the crude oil of the Crozby field in Russia will be, perhaps, the first assignment for students in refinery engineering when classwork is resumed at the University of Oklahoma in September.

This analysis will be devoid of laboratory routine, for the students will help run the oil through the university's new 300-barrel refinery, right on the campus. And the experiment will take on added interest, since Prof. F. W. Padgett, who directs operation of the refinery and teaches classes in refinery engineering, is spending the summer in Russia conducting short courses for refinery engineers in the employ of the Soviet Government. The Crozby field is one of his scheduled stops.

Oklahomans are beginning to realize that the university has attained a unique position, for this is declared to be the first school in the world to have a full-sized oil refinery on the campus.

The plant, valued at nearly \$100,000, consists of a 90-foot fractionating tower and a tube still, completely equipped with controls and recording instruments, and seven storage tanks ranging from 25 to 250 barrels capacity. The petroleum is heated in the still and forced through the fractionating tower where the vapors are condensed into gasoline, kerosenes, naphthas, gas oils and lubricating distillates.

FORD ESTABLISHES COSTLY PRECEDENT

LAPEER, Mich. (AP)—Henry Ford purchased an old lumbering industry machine shop here to be moved to his museum of early American history at Dearborn. While he was talking with the owners three small boys entered with a hatchet which they were sharpening.

"What's your name?" Mr. Ford asked the youngest.

"Billy Bob Kahler," the boy replied, and added his age, 5 years.

Smiling, Mr. Ford pulled an expensive gold watch from his pocket and handed it to the boy. Billy's companions looked at the gift.

"I only carry one watch at a time," Mr. Ford told them, "but I have lots more at Dearborn." He took their names and addresses.

MAINE TO PRESERVE WILD LIFE OF WOODS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Establishment of preserves wherein it will be unlawful to hunt, so that the wild life of the woods may be preserved, is becoming a subject of increasing interest throughout Maine.

There are already a few game preserves in the State, but these are, for the most part, places where the game had greatly diminished before the tracts of land were set aside.

At a recent session of the Maine

Legislature, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Department of Forestry and the Department of Fish and Game to establish for a period of 10 years a tract of land not to exceed four townships in each of the counties of Arapahoe, Hancock, Penobscot, Oxford, Somerset and Washington as game preserves. Fishing and camping to be allowed under the general law, but no hunting or trapping.

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TRAIN CHILD AS INDIVIDUAL URGES EDUCATOR

World Parley Looks to New Education to Permeate Entire School System

By W. W. HILL

Former President of the British National Union of Teachers

By RALPH TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELLSINORE, Den.—Greater regard for the individual child, as distinct from the child en masse, as one of the foundations for the new education was stressed by Dr. Adolphe Perrier, French delegate, at the World Conference on New Education now in session here.

The delegates, after a most successful reception by the Danish Government have embarked on the heavy program before them, separating into sections in order to study the different aspects of new education.

Among the leading issues are education for international understanding, mass education, relations between parents and teachers, and the New Education.

One of the most important activities of the New Education fellowship and one which will figure prominently in this conference is the inquiry into making into the subject of examinations. Members of the fellowship have been continuing their researches in their own countries since the last biennial conference, and a meeting of the examinations committee has been held to receive the results of these investigations and make arrangements for a public meeting to discuss the question at a later stage of the conference.

The day's conference began with addresses from leaders of New Education in various nationalities.

J. G. Arvin, Denmark, spoke on the common search for new ways of education. He attributed to northern educational methods the characteristics of firmness and freedom. These qualities, he said, were especially typical in Danish pedagogy. The reform movement in Denmark has demanded firmness in elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, combined with freedom and self-activity in laboratories, workshops and libraries. This opens the way for the living work of the child, the desire for self-expression, and self-development.

Mr. Arvin added that the woman and the mother best understand the child. Women's emancipation and the emancipation of the child, therefore, go hand in hand. The woman consequently holds a high position in education, a statement which is borne out by the constitution of the fellowship conference.

Dr. Adolphe Perrier, France, predicted that New Education would gradually permeate the entire school system. Modern methods would be introduced into training colleges, students would practice them in progressive schools, and in time there would be a different generation of teachers. But before this comes about, he said, there would have to be greater knowledge and a greater regard for the individual child, as distinct from the child en masse.

NEW TRUSTEES CHOSEN FOR STATES' EXPOSITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Election of three

FARM MIGRATION TO CITY BACKED BY ECONOMISTS

Democratic Senators Differ on Relief Theories at Virginia Institute

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—Two strikingly different views of farm relief dominated discussions at the Institute of Public Affairs that lasted virtually throughout an entire day.

On one side was a group of persons drawn chiefly from academic fields and with no personal interest in the great problem of agricultural depression, who declared almost unanimously that the movement from the farm to the city is the only remedy for overproduction and that no legislative panacea can do more than temporarily modify the effect of improving on that which has made it possible for fewer and fewer farmers to feed the nation.

On the other hand members of the United States Senate recalled the promises that they and the presidential candidates gave in the last election and insisted that "farm relief" may still be made a reality through legislative enactments.

Even in this contention, however, the spokesmen of the Senate differed, although members of the same political party, and as though to emphasize the final contradiction which the present situation has produced, Tom Connally, Democratic Senator from Texas, indicated the support of the South for the western plan of farm debentures, while David F. Walsh, Democratic Senator from Massachusetts, reversed the usual New England approval of tariffs and supported instead, the old time Southern plea for free trade.

High Food Costs Opposed

Mr. Walsh objected to the farm debenture plan, save as a last resort, and served notice in unmistakable terms that members of his party in the industrial centers of the East will strenuously oppose tariff increases that put up the price of foodstuffs for city dwellers.

The two United States Senators attributed present farm depression to the deflation which followed the expansion of the war, while the economists who discussed the same point, went beyond that explanation and attributed it to the increased efficiency of labor on the farm, which has been increasing the output per man in farming for 50 years.

The latter view was strongly supported by Prof. E. C. Young of Purdue University, who cited the illustration that in 1870 the average farmer produced 15,627 pounds of grain, while in 1927 the same average farmer was producing 27,553 pounds. Naturally, he explained, there are not many farmers needed today as in 1870 to supply the nation's grain, even with increased consumption due to population growth. His view was backed by Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, population statistician of the Bureau of Census, and others.

Debiture Plan Debated

Contrasted with this view was that of Senator Connally, who made a plea for the export debenture plan on the ground that this would remove the farmers' economic inequality with industry which he said is now protected by an artificial tariff.

A high tariff against imports of foreign food products will not of itself greatly aid the farmer, Mr. Connally argued, because the United States exports, rather than imports food. The debenture plan, however, would take care of the exportable surplus, he said.

"That plan is based upon the theory that since the farmer must sell his goods in a world free competitive market he should in theory be allowed to exchange in that market manufactured goods, and bring them back into the United States duty free. But in order to obviate the mechanics and the practical obstacles which would be met in such a process, it provides that when he exports his products the Treasury will issue him a certificate, and he can tender that certificate at the Custom House in payment of tariff duties upon imported goods."

Senator Walsh agreed that the contemplated tariff will be only partially effective in relieving the distress of the farmer. He urged protective duties on manufactured products and farm goods alike in the field where there is high competition with foreign products, but not otherwise. Particularly, he said, he objected to the levying of duties on some farm products which would constitute a heavy burden on some sections of the country without corresponding benefits to the farmer.

Mr. Walsh said that the ineffectiveness of tariffs was due in part to the fact that there was no central mar-

ket for the products of the farmer, but a series of disconnected markets, and that the chief element in the situation was the cost of transportation from the farm to these detached markets. For example, in the East potatoes came down from the Canadian provinces in time when there was a potato shortage in Maine. To impose any more restrictive tariff than the present one against such imports, he said, would be to impose a heavy burden upon the consumer in the eastern industrial areas.

"I protest against a duty of such a nature," he said, "of little benefit ever to anybody and which, precisely at those times when millions of poor housewives find it hard work to feed their families, places an unnecessary burden on them."

Proposed increases of the tariff on imports of Canadian milk and cream were attacked on the same ground by Mr. Walsh. The only effect of such tariffs, he said, would be to bring in milk and cream from the East from the western farm areas, by which the farmer would not be benefited, but only the transportation companies.

Revision of Freight Rates

"Something should be done to help American agriculture. We all are agreed about that. But manipulating the tariff so as to fool the farmer is not the way to do it. The correction of the enormous waste of distribution in the handling and trading aspects of distribution is one of the things to do, but the principal aid that the Government could render would be a general overhauling of railroad rates."

While economists and politicians were joining issue on the question of farm distress, the future of a specific agricultural region was taken up at another conference, where Richard H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record, forecast tremendous growth for the South through industrial advances.

Lessening Labor Surplus

"So long as there is a surplus of labor in the South as at present, so long will wages necessarily be lower than they should be. Every successful enterprise started in the South increases the employment of labor, lessens the surplus supply, draws tenant farmers away from impoverished land, and gives them an opportunity to make a living in industrial work."

"Every new factory built and every mine opened, by increasing the number of industrial employees, decreases the home demand for the diversified products of the farm and opens new opportunities for the young men and young women coming out of the colleges of the South. The latter view was strongly supported by Prof. E. C. Young of Purdue University, who cited the illustration that in 1870 the average farmer produced 15,627 pounds of grain, while in 1927 the same average farmer was producing 27,553 pounds. Naturally, he explained, there are not many farmers needed today as in 1870 to supply the nation's grain, even with increased consumption due to population growth. His view was backed by Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, population statistician of the Bureau of Census, and others.

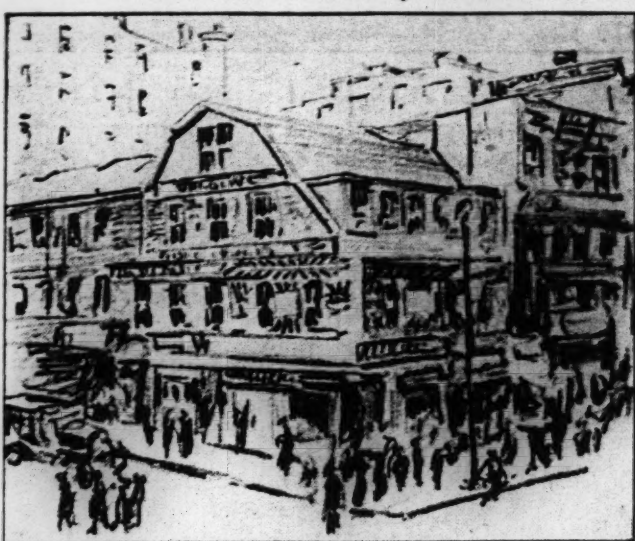
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A Famous Literary Haunt



Old Corner Book Store, Boston

Old Corner Bookstore Rich in History of Literary Growth for Half Century

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

When the Old Corner Bookstore was at the corner of School and Washington Streets, it occupied an estate which once belonged to the husband of the famous Ann Hutchinson, who lived in Boston about 1634, was the leader of the Antinomians and daughter of the Rev. Francis Mather of London. Her mother was great-aunt to John Dryden, the poet, and thus is this thread of connection with the English poet woven into the rich fabric which has been the history of the Old Corner Bookstore.

The building bore the date 1712 and was the first building of brick in the city, built immediately after the great fire of 1711. Thomas Crease built it and used it as a dwelling house and apothecary shop until 1828. After that time it was always occupied by booksellers, having been successively the quarters of Carter & Hendee, W. D. Ticknor & Co., Ticknor & Fields, E. P. Dutton & Co., and A. Williams & Co.

For more than half a century the Old Corner Bookstore has been famous in the annals of literary Boston. It was not the only literary center, but it was the first, and in some ways, the most brilliant. It had a low, gambrel roof, a row of dormer windows and a generally quiet exterior, and it was not abandoned as a bookstore until the early 1900's.

Gathered Rich Tradition

When it was first occupied as a book shop Carter & Hendee occupied it; this was in 1828. William D. Ticknor came into proprietorship in 1833 with the formation of the firm of Allen & Ticknor. From 1837 to 1844 Mr. Ticknor conducted it alone. Then the firm of Ticknor, Reed & Fields; the beginning of a long partnership between Mr. Ticknor and James T. Fields was established.

In 1865 the imprint of Ticknor & Fields began to appear on the choice publications of the house. Mr. Fields became "literary partner." He had his offices in the "curtained corner" at the quiet rear of the shop; literary folk found out that he was easy of access to them and there he was pictured thus by George William Curtis in one of his "Easy Chair" essays in Harper's.

"Suddenly, from behind the green curtain, came a ripple of laughter, and the rest were accused to forgetter there. Nora Perry, Louisa M. Alcott, Harriet Prescott, and other clever pen-women" came there.

Ticknor & Fields were proud of their "author's parlor."

Fewer Hours Favored by Yarn Operatives

GASTONIA, N. C. (AP)—The Gastonia Gazette says that a voluntary reduction in hours of work per week for 55 hours that prevailed at 90, has been announced by the combed yarn mills of Gaston County effective at once. Approximately 25,000 operatives are affected.

With the exception of three or four small mills in scattered sections of the county, which had orders compelling them to run the extra hours for the next week or two, every combed yarn mill in the county now is running only 55 hours per week, five hours under the state law.

Mill operatives were given their choice of whether they would work five full days of 11 hours each, or five one-half days of 10 hours each. Under the former plan there would be five full days and no work on Saturday. By the second arrangement they would work 10 hours per day for the first five days of the week and five hours on Saturday.

In nearly every instance the operatives, by popular vote, elected to work five days of 11 hours, and have all of Saturday as a holiday.

Only the combed yarn mills of the county are affected, but they constitute the greater part of the textile industry in the country.

COURT TRAVELS AFAR TO HEAR ESKIMO CASE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—An unusual trial was held this summer at Aklavik on the Arctic Ocean when Judge Lucien Deane of Edmonton, E. C. Darling as Crown Prosecutor, and C. E. Garvey as counsel for the defense, traveled 2000 miles from Edmonton to sit in judgment on two native Eskimos.

This is said to be the most northerly point to which a British court has ever traveled.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE GARDEN GAINS SUPPORT

Canadians and Americans Join in Offers of Aid for Border Project

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Hearty endorsement of the proposed international peace garden between Canada and the United States found expression among the delegates at the closing sessions of the National Association of Gardeners here.

The proposed project, which is to commemorate 100 years of peace between Canada and the United States, will be administered by a joint committee and will comprise 400 acres of land, half of which will be in the States and half in Canada.

Maple Tree and Goldenrod

One American advocate said: "We suggest that a spot be left in the center of the International Peace Garden, virgin, rugged, with nothing in it but maple trees and goldenrod, as natural floral emblems to grow side by side and undisturbed."

Much discussion of the scheme took place during the day. It was decided to interest the presidents of the garden clubs of America and local branches of the association in the movement and its aims.

Among those mentioned for the committee to have charge were Mrs. Herbert Hoover and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge.

Large numbers of horticultural societies have endorsed the project and stated their intention to give large sums. Offers of valuable trees and shrubs of all kinds have been pouring in.

Valuable Specimens Offered

In many cases, specimens worth as much as \$75 and grown for special purposes have been promised as donations to the garden.

A bulb grower has said that he will supply sufficient bulbs to carpet the ground. These will include scillas, glory of the snow, daffodils, tulips and grape hyacinths. Another

delegate will contribute evergreen trees to any number required.

The first contribution made by a child was from little Miss Dorothy Simpson of Oyster Bay, Long Island, who approached the executive and said, "Here is a subscription to the peace garden." It was an American dollar.

Joseph E. Tansey, incoming president of the National Association of Gardeners in the United States said that he heartily endorsed the project and would do his utmost to bring it about.

Speakeasies Enter New York Campaign

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The constitutional campaign committee, composed of law enforcement advocates, will urge a strong majority policy against speakeasies and illicit liquor traffic in New York City.

At a meeting just held here the committee authorized David Barnett, chairman, to name a subcommittee to call on Mayor James J. Walker, Tammany's candidate; Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican fusion designee, and Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, to get their views on measures which they, if elected, would adopt to rid New York City of speakeasies.

The meeting was called primarily to discuss the advisability of naming a dry candidate for Mayor to oppose Mr. LaGuardia in the primaries on Sept. 17. William M. Bennett, who defeated John Purroy Mitchell as Republican candidate for Mayor in 1917, had been prominently mentioned as the dry candidate. Mr. Bennett definitely refused to run, however, and in view of this, and because the committee was of the opinion it had not sufficient funds to conduct a campaign, it was decided not to put forward a candidate.

The New York Young Republican Club has just launched a movement to nominate Frederic R. Coudert Jr. as Republican candidate for district attorney of New York county. This follows upon the selection by Tammany of Justice C. T. Crain of the New York State Supreme Court, as candidate of the democratic organization for this office.

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ARKANSAS GAINS FRESH INDUSTRY TO AID FARMING

International Shoe Company Establishes Lining Mill in State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MALVERN, Ark.—For the same reason that Muhammad went to the mountain the shoe lining industry is coming South. Shoe lining is made from cotton and cotton needs southern sun. Consequently the industrialization of what was once solely an agricultural region moves on at an increasing speed.

How the wind is blowing in the manufacture of such textiles is indicated by the recent opening here of a \$1,000,000 mill by the International Shoe Company of St. Louis. The company plans to manufacture at the Malvern plant enough shoe lining to supply its 43 factories, which together turn out 50,000,000 pairs of shoes each year. The lining of these shoes alone requires 7,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth each year, the estimated capacity of the new factory.

The main building is 813 feet long and 110 feet wide. When a night force is added to the working day in the fall or winter more than 250 men and women will be employed. Cotton enters the mill in bales and leaves in cloth. Sixty-three carding machines make the cotton lint ready; 12,384 spindles turn it into thread.

BREAD PRICE RAISED IN WESTERN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The price of bread in Alberta is to be raised from 10 cents a loaf to 11 cents, and some points up to 12 cents, according to a decision reached by the Master Bakers' Association.

The fact of lighter crops is not held accountable by the bakers for the present higher prices in the raw products from which bread is made so much as the heavy speculation in wheat that has taken place recently.

Ancient Tavern Where Dick Turpin Lived Now Houses Motorcoach Booking Office

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Chandos Arms at Edgeware, dating back to the fourteenth century, no longer exists as an inn. But this picturesque old house standing on the outskirts of London on the main road to the North of England is being preserved. Motorcoach travelers now use it as a booking office and pass through the rooms once occupied by Dick Turpin, the famous highwayman, in the days of the stagecoach.

The inn was named after Sir John Chandos, who was made a knight by Edward III, and saved the Black Prince at the battle of Poitiers.

In 1719 the Duke of Chandos built a palace at Chandos called the "Canons" and contemplated building a private road from it to his London house in Cavendish Square. Handel lived for two years at the "Canons" and it was at the Chandos Arms that he met the "Village Blacksmith" whom he immortalized; he also composed his oratorio "Esther" there. Pope was frequently the guest of the

Wedding Rings

18K White Gold, Genuine Orange Blossom, \$14.

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Stearns' Furs are not made for sale purposes . . .

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Herman Increases Batting Average

Hitting in the .400 Class in National League

NEW YORK (AP)—Sailing along at an ever-increasing clip, Floyd C. Her-

National League batting race by a wide margin. The Brooklyn player lifted his total from 407 to 413 for a six-point increase in average. He is tied today, which includes last Wednesday's games, Frank J. O'Dout, the Philadelphia hitter, still holds second place among the regulars, but fell off five points to an average of .350. W. H. Terry of the New York Giants holds third place, three points further back.

Who honors this week are quite thoroughly spread out among the batting leaders. Terry comes closer than anyone else to making a double mark. Along with his third place in the averages, Terry holds the top of the hit

Rogers Hornsby, the second baseman and leading batter of the Chicago Cubs, heads the scoring list. His total of 102 runs puts him five up on M. T. Ott of the Giants and Taylor L. Douthitt of the Cardinals. Ott still holds the edge in runs batted in, having brought

home HIT L. R. Wilson of the Cubs is the only pitcher to have won the National League of Brooklyn tops the list of two-base hits with 37, while J. Lloyd Warner, Pittsburgh, still holds the list of 100. The only pitcher to have won the Phillies still holds his home run lead with a total of 33.

After the first three among the regulars, the circuit goes to the circuit of Rogers Hornsby, Chicago, 363; C. H. Klein, Philadelphia, 359; C. J. Hefey, St. Louis, 355; H. J. Traynor, Pittsburgh, 353; J. M. Egan, St. Louis, 352; G. T. L. Douthitt, St. Louis, 353, and J. R. Stephenson, Chicago, 350.

No pitcher in the circuit has risen yet to the 400 mark of the career of G. T. Bush of the Cubs. The Chicago ace now has 15 victories to his credit with only one defeat. His average is .938. The next pitcher in the circuit, who holds second place with a .893 mark, gained through 18 victories and two defeats, H. G. Carlson of the Cubs who has a .900 mark. The third place is 578 mark, while Sylvester Johnson of

Pittsburgh rose to the top of the club batting list last week, despite several defeats, slamming the ball for an aggregate average of .305. The Cubs and the Phillies, formerly second and first on the list, are tied one point behind. The Giants hold the fourth post with a .300 mark.

Chicago still retains its club fielding average of .975 for first place in that respect. The Giants and the Reds follow at one-point intervals, while Pittsburgh still holds fourth with its .970

mark.

Barring of Blue Law Opponents Explained

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—

WASHINGTON — Strict enforcement of the rule that none except government officials and members of Congress may see the President without first stating the subject of the desired interview is responsible for the failure of the delegation representing the National Association

Opposed to Blue Laws to obtain an appointment with President Hoover, it was explained at the White House. The delegation, composed of Spencer M. Degrolier, Mayor of Bradford, Pa., vice-president, and two other officials of the association, tried repeatedly for four days to see the President, and departed with a protest. They recalled that some weeks ago, the President received

It is indicated here that the Alliance's delegation was received on the understanding that it had merely called to pay its respects to the President, and its introduction of the subject of legislation was

The rule that all delegations must describe the nature of their business before securing an appointment was promulgated to prevent various organizations from using their reception by the President as a means of securing publicity.

Far North Wireless to Bulletin News


SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDMONTON, Alta.—Owing to the remoteness of the Mackenzie district and the absence in that region of general news of Canada and the outside world, a service is to be in-

ingured in the near future in the form of a general news bulletin which will be posted daily at each of the wireless stations in the Mackenzie river district.

Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has authorized this service, and the compilation of the daily reports will be carried out by officials of the Department of the Interior in Edmonton.

It is planned to have the bulletins of from 200 to 500 words contain news of especial interest to the residents of the far Canadian north so that John Smith at Aklavik may be just as well informed on current events as John Smith at Ottawa.

FARM BANK FOR GUATEMALA
GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—The recently established Agricultural Loan Bank will soon be ready to function. Soley Guell, Costa Rican banking expert, has been invited to assist in establishing the bank.



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17

ANGLO-AMERICAN STUDENTS PLAN WARLESS WORLD

Joint Discussion at Oxford Explores Main Channels of Peace Activity

OXFORD, Eng.—Sixty students, 30 of them selected from American and 30 from British universities have just held in Oxford a conference on international politics.

The 20 Americans were selected and brought to Europe by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. They represented universities in 15 American states, widely scattered over the country. The students from the British Isles were from the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Southampton, Manchester, Exeter, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Glasgow. Many of them originally came from the dominions.

After social gatherings in London, where the American students met members of the House of Commons and of various organizations interested in international affairs, the conference proceeded to Oxford, where in the hall of Merion College the delegates divided into three commissions, on the renunciation of war, disarmament, and international cooperation.

The commission on the renunciation of war and the acceptance of peaceful change and arbitration regarded the importance of the Kellogg pact, but considered that certain practical additions to the pact might be made. They, therefore, proposed that the signatories of the pact of Paris should agree to the following definition of aggression: "that an aggressive state is one which refuses to accept an arbitral process or award, or to submit to conciliation and resort to war."

Defining Aggressive War
The commission considered that since the signatories of the pact reserved the right of self-defense, it was necessary to define aggressive war in these terms. They also felt that signatories of the pact should sign as well the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and should accept the obligations of the optional clause.

It was further agreed that there should be co-operation among the members of the League of Nations and other signatories of the pact for the purpose of reaching agreement as to the aggressive state in case of war, and of co-ordinating action in the enforcement of sanctions.

Finally, the commission recommended that in view of the alterations in international law necessitated by the pact, a conference should be summoned to reformulate international law in accordance with the intent of the pact.

The commission on disarmament found that any discussion of the problem of disarmament must be preceded by the immediate raising of the freedom of the seas issue, and the commission felt that this question should be settled through mutual compromise, in which Great Britain agreed that "the high seas and international highways may never be closed to any nation by war, except by international action for the enforcement of international covenants," while the United States "should forego her rights as a neutral in international action for the enforcement of international covenants." It was notable that, although the students at the conference represented reactionary as well as advanced schools of opinion, none of them opposed this mutual compromise.

Disarmament Plans
With this great obstacle out of the way, the commission proceeded to propose concrete disarmament plans. The students could not accept the extreme view expressed by two or three members that all armaments should be immediately abolished, but drew up instead a gradual and practical scheme of reduction. Naval disarmament, it was felt, should proceed along the lines laid down in the Washington convention of 1921-22; that is, through limitation by categories; the demilitarization of zones; and the E-3 ratio. It was resolved that capital ships (i.e., over 10,000 tons and mounting more than eight-inch guns) should be totally abolished within four years. Submarines should be totally abolished, and all military, naval and air bases outside the territorial waters of the homeland (such as Gibraltar, Suez, Malta, Singapore, Hawaii and Panama) should be left in their present state without improvement for 15 years, and no new bases should be built. Cruisers and destroyers, the conference recommended, should be limited by total tonnage, leaving each nation free to construct that type of vessel most fitted to its need. As to land disarmament, the students felt that the most practicable method of approach was through the limitation

of personnel instead of material. The drawing up of ratios of military strength and the establishment of a budgetary limitation, through an international commission, was recommended. The conference condemned conscription and compulsory students' training corps. Finally, the disarmament commission advised that every nation should break off intercourse with any nation which refuses to accept peaceful methods of settling international disputes, and should place an embargo upon arms, munitions, foods and all other supplies whatsoever.

United States Co-operation Urged
The commission on international cooperation had a somewhat wider field to cover, and divided its recommendations under political, economic and cultural headings. In the first section it was resolved that "in the opinion of this conference the greatest need in international relations is the admission of the United States to the League of Nations," and that in any case, "the United States should have at Geneva a permanent mission to cooperate in any activities of the League in which official co-operation may be mutually advantageous." These resolutions were introduced and supported by members of the American delegation.

In discussing economic co-operation, the commission was drawn into a debate on the tariff question, but the conference united in concluding that "the ultimate ideal should be free trade throughout the world." The commission viewed cartels as a potent force for good or evil in the future of international relations, and advised some machinery for their control.

On the subject of cultural co-operation, the conference felt that the most practical contribution it could make would be to continue the discussion begun in Oxford in the universities of Great Britain and the United States. It was, therefore, recommended that the members of the conference should visit and study the work of the Permanent Court at The Hague and of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Apollo Belvedere's Giant Cliffs Still Supply World With Marble

Quarries in Italy Have Been Worked for 2000 Years, but Yield Varied and Inexhaustible Store to Architects, Sculptors and Decorators

ROME—Italy is said to possess the world's finest, richest and most varied marble quarries, quarries worked for more than 2000 years and still inexhaustible, while the southern section of the peninsula is rich in veins of beautiful colored marbles so far commercially exploited to a small extent.

Italy is also unusually rich in quarries of valuable and choice building stones, and has large deposits of such valuable volcanic products as pozzolana and pumice stone. The output of marble, defined as stone susceptible of high polish and suited to the needs of sculptors, architects and decorators, last year amounted to more than half a million metric tons. The most important quarries for white marble are the Carrara quarries, which have been worked since the time of the Etruscans. Carrara in Tuscany. They lie in the Apuan Alps and in the upper valley of the Serchio, while the generic name of Carrara marble is given to that coming from the quarries of Carrara, Massa, Versilia and Garfagnana.

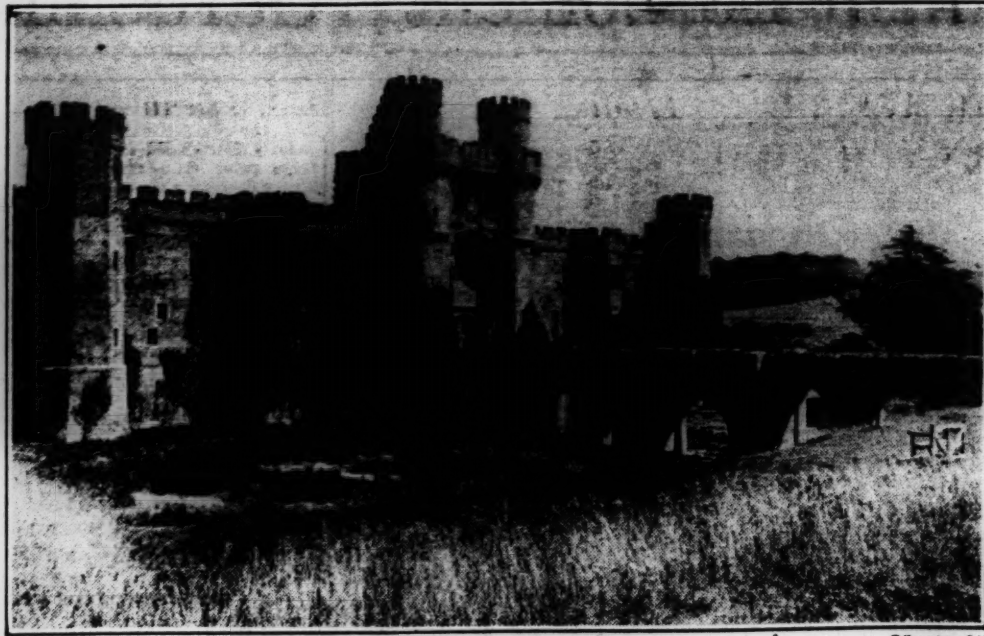
The celebrated Lunl marbles of antiquity came from the Carrara quarries, whence they were shipped to Rome from the neighboring port of Lunl. It was from these quarries that the great blocks forming Trajan's column came, and from which the Apollo Belvedere was chiseled. The qualities which have made these marbles famous are their fine grain which lends itself admirably to the sculptor's chisel, the high polish of which they are capable, their smooth texture equal to that of the Parian marble of the Greeks, and the warm, creamy shades that make them so highly prized by sculptors.

The chemical composition of the Apuan marbles is exceptionally free from impurities. Examined under the microscope all these specimens reveal an identical structure, consisting of polysynthetic calcite crystals oriented in all directions. Apuan or Carrara marbles are classified for commercial purposes in statuary marbles, in which crystallization is very marked, and ordinary white marbles, in two main classes: white, tending to cream in the choicer specimens, especially adapted for statuary; and bluish white marbles, veined but free from spots, highly suited for decorative work. The ordinary white marbles subdivide into the so-called paonazzo, of a creamy color with green and yellow markings; and the handsome marble for decorative purposes; cipollino, with greenish markings similar to those found in the Greek marble of that name; arabescato, so called because of its extensive network of veinings, largely exported to Germany and used for the tops of

DUNES RECLAIMED BY 25 YEARS' WORK

MADRID—A large tract of sandy waste in the Province of Alicante has been reclaimed by planting on it 600,000 pines, 400,000 date palms and a large number of eucalyptus trees. The district is to be converted into a magnificent park, and the threat of the sand dunes is past. Twenty-five years' work has been necessary to complete the task. At the beginning of this century, extensive tracts rich in fig trees, olives, vines and gardens were buried under sand, which even covered a block of houses. Roads have been opened, and the village of Guardamar de Seguros has been rescued from the menace of sand brought down by the river floods to the sea, whence it was washed back over the land.

Warlike Without, but Peaceful Enough Within



HURSTMONCEUX CASTLE
Famous British Castle of Lancastrian Days, in the Market After Being Fitted With Latest Modern Conveniences.

Baronial Castle Is Fit for a King, But Price Calls for a Millionaire

Ancient Post-Norman Edifice in Sussex, Built by Hero of Agincourt, Though Up-to-Date Within, Comes Into the Market in Britain

LONDON—Hurstmonceux Castle, Sussex, famous as one of the finest and most beautiful of the baronial strongholds in the South of England, has come into the market, after having been restored to something like its original strength and beauty by Colonel Lowther, its last owner.

It was only natural that a castle which was built in the time of King Henry VI, by Sir Roger de Flennes, a hero of Agincourt, should show the ravages of time and possibly the neglect of successive owners. The castle is constructed entirely of brick, and is believed to have been the largest post-Roman building of the material in England. It has been described as practically a little town. Within its rough square were to be found four courts, larders, laundries, a bakehouse, a dairy, a guardroom, a chapel, and of course a dungeon. Upstairs there were lord's and ladies' apartments, "capable of quartering an army," the Bird Gallery, the Armour Gallery, and the Green Gallery.

Entrance to the castle was by a main gateway, with flanking towers 84 feet high, and entrance was not easy, for the whole place was built for defense, with battlements, turrets and loopholes galore, though in all its five centuries, it has never had to resist a siege.

Hurstmonceux had fallen much into decay toward the end of the eighteenth century. When Horace Walpole visited it in 1752 he found that much destruction had gone on. Of the stained glass that adorned the chapel, "we actually found St. Catherine, and another gentleman with a church in her hand, exiled to the buttery." Many of the floors had fallen away, revealing the walls "in their native brickwork," and great trunks of ivy clambered about the principal apartments. Wyatt, the architect who "restored" Windsor Castle so badly, was called in, and on his advice the interior was demolished, leaving little more than the outer walls, a marvelous memorial to the skill of the Flemish builders who served them.

A short time before the war, Colonel Lowther bought what was practically a shell of a castle overgrown by ivy and thick with rubbish. It is said that he spent £200,000 in turning the old castle into a residence that possessed all modern comforts and conveniences, always careful that the reconstruction should be keeping with the character of the old building.

So Hurstmonceux Castle stands practically as it was. It is a place fit for a king; but kings are impossible nowadays, and the ancient castle looks for perhaps a millionaire to become its owner, and maintain its glories intact.

Coal Distillation Spreads in Scotland

GLENBOIG, Scot.—The recent opening of the works of the Bussey Coal Distillation Company, Ltd., at Glenboig, marked an historic occasion, for it heralded a new era in utilization of coal and foreshadowed tremendous developments in industrial enterprise.

Until now coal has been used almost solely as a fuel, but with the Glenboig process it is to be utilized purely as a raw material from which a number of other products will be extracted. The new plant, one of the tallest edifices of industry in the north, is supplied with 14 gigantic towering retorts.

Contracts have been completed for the sale of these products. It is understood that the company intends at an early date to double the capacity of the plant at Glenboig, and that there is every possibility that additional plants will be erected in other Scottish centers, with the Glenboig probably the next area of distillation.

Among the claims made for the Bussey Company's works at Glenboig are that it will make coal mining profitable, provide a cheaper domestic fuel free from smoke, make available cheaper industrial power, and increase employment in the coal mines and make better wages possible.

'Rockies' Older Than Alps, Geological Party Finds

JASPER, Alta.—The Harvard Summer School of Geology now conducting a survey into the rock formations of the mountains in Jasper National Park has found that the Rocky Mountains are older than the Alps. Prof. Kirtley F. Mather is in charge of the group of 22 geologists from American and Canadian universities and the party also includes Dr. Edouard Paréjas of the University of Geneva.

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DOCTORS VOICE CHANGED VIEWS ON VACCINATION

Fatal Results in England Strengthen Cause of Medical Liberty

LONDON—Antivaccinationists, strengthened in their opposition to compulsory inoculation by six fatalities recorded recently, have appealed to the new Labor Government to abolish a system against which even many orthodox medical provocateurs are beginning to voice grave and serious doubts.

Doctors' disclosures at the recent annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Manchester showed an increased professional skepticism as to the merits of serum therapy. According to the London Daily Mail, physicians were alarmed at the sequels to many vaccinations. In some cases patients had succumbed and in many others had been "desperately" ill.

Dr. E. S. Fleming of Bradford-on-Avon said that in this neighborhood there were patients who had been seriously ill after vaccination with foreign lymph, and that this had caused people who formerly were strongly in favor of vaccination now to oppose it.

Demand Parents' Consent
The National Anti-Vaccination League in sending a deputation to Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, expressed its disapproval of the vaccination of London County Council school children without the permission of their parents and at the same time called attention to a recent L. C. C. regulation that children going on a holiday in connection with public welfare schemes must have been vaccinated 14 days before their departure.

The delegation which included the Duchess of Hamilton, Lord Heath, Lady Isabel Margesson, Arnold Lupton, W. A. Sibley, H. G. Chancellor and a number of Members of Parliament and medical men urged that in view of the inadequacy of the "Consent Clause" the Vaccination Acts should be completely repealed. Dr. M. Beddow Bayley referred particularly to cases of post-vaccinal encephalitis that have occurred with fatal results and expressed disbelief in the efficacy of vaccination as a protection against smallpox.

Expert Opinion Quoted
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor will be interested in these recently published opinions of experts:

"Our views about vaccination are changing," says Dr. Walter Carr, president London Medical Society. "They would probably change even more quickly had it not become a part of the official creed, established by law and therefore as dogmatic and as difficult to alter as the Athanasian Creed itself."

Dr. Major Greenwood, professor of statistics, and chief statistician at the Ministry of Health, declared that a lot of nonsense was perpetually talked about vaccination. Land added: "There was a good deal of evidence that Jenner had been a rogue." Prof. Arthur Ellis said he had seen four healthy children "die of post-vaccinal encephalitis" within three weeks.

Dr. R. P. Garrod, medical officer of health for Horney, had seen 2000 cases of smallpox. "He had been

cured of any views he had ever held about the advisability of compulsory vaccination."

Careful Study Premised
At a recent discussion on "The Control of Smallpox" before the Society of Medical Officers of Health, Dr. A. F. Cameron admitted that "it was a disadvantage that immunization which had a pathology of its own."

Much other authoritative medical opinion has evidently come to the conclusion that "the vaccination laws should be repealed," and vaccination only done when the doctor and the patient agree. Also that it would be wrong to make 700,000 healthy babies ill every year by a dangerous operation with the object of preventing what the doctors themselves call "a harmless ailment" in perhaps 10,000 persons.

The Minister of Health told the deputation that politically it would be very difficult to pass through Parliament a bill to repeal the vaccination laws, and he could not make any statement on the policy involved without consulting the Cabinet. He promised, however, that he would give his close personal attention to the statements that had been presented to him by the anti-vaccinationists.

Move in Edinburgh to Attack Liquor

EDINBURGH—Public opinion must be aroused to the demoralizing effect of the drunkenness prevalent in Edinburgh, according to an appeal issued by 18 leading missionaries, on leave in the city. The letter, all of the signatories of which are graduates of Edinburgh University, states, in part: "During our student days we saw a good deal of the Cowgate and surrounding districts and the drunkenness of the people there. Now after three or four decades we are glad to see many improvements in that locality as regards more airy streets, improved houses, and other health reforms. But we are grieved that intemperance, though less than formerly, is still much in evidence. We need not enlarge on the fact that so much done by health reforms is nullified by the leakage in health and morals due to the drink evil; that the hospitals of our city have to treat a large number of men and women whose ailments are due to alcohol, and that the victims of the habit are to be found in every walk of life."

"We cannot believe, however, that the public has realized the acuteness of the problem as seen in the district of St. Giles Ward. In it with a population of under 15,000 there are 99 places where alcoholic drink can be bought, or one place to every 200 of the population. . . . We have seen tragic sights abroad, but we have seen nothing more saddening than the drink-sodden men and women to be found in Edinburgh."

"Another side of the matter that specially concerns us as missionaries is the effect that all this has on the increasing number of students from abroad and especially from the Far East who come here to study. Indeed, it becomes a question whether the intellectual uplift they receive here is not more than nullified by the spectacle of this demoralizing side of our city's life."

The writers go on to say they are convinced that the resources of religion and civilization have not been exhausted and that if the public is enlightened and its conscience quickened, the necessary action will follow.

BRITISH 'Y' SELECTS NATIONAL SECRETARY

LONDON—Ferneley John Chamberlain has been appointed to succeed Sir Arthur Yapp as national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., subject to confirmation, at the annual meeting of the council of this body. Mr. Chamberlain has had a distinguished career in the Y. M. C. A., filling numerous important posts. Mr. Yapp recently retired from active service to become deputy president.

Referring to his work, Mr. Chamberlain said it would be evolutionary, not revolutionary. "We are very anxious about the provincial youth who comes to London, and we have visions of circle of Y. M. C. A. hostels on the outskirts. The young man from the country would be put up in an ideal building until suitable lodgings could be found. He would then go straight from his own home to that other home—the Y. M. C. A."

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Polish Fair Claims Unique Feat in Being All Complete on First Day

Exhibition, After Two Months' Running, Is Financial Success—Marks Quick Recovery of New Republic From Devastation of War

POZNAN, Poland—After but two months' running, the great Polish national exhibition at Poznan (formerly Posen) claims to have been a financial success—an almost unprecedented circumstance in the history of these undertakings. The reason that it can make this claim is that most of the huge pavilions are already allotted to other uses after the exhibition is over, so that there is no need to treat these newly erected halls as a capital charge on the finances of the exhibition itself.

Equally unusual is the fact that the Poznan exhibition opened practically complete in every detail on the scheduled date fixed two and a half years before. The authorities point out with justifiable pride that the Chicago World's Fair was not ready till long after the opening date, Seville and Barcelona Exhibitions were postponed several times and even then opened incomplete and that the British Exhibition at Wembley, of which Poznan claims to be the Polish counterpart, could not claim the punctuality that is Poznan's.

Many of the pavilions were designed to serve as university buildings and some of them no doubt suffer from the fact that the authorities had to fit the exhibits to them. Others, notably the art section, have gained enormously from this circumstance. Instead of huge galleries crowded with pictures, the canvases are grouped in little rooms—mostly one, two or three to a wall. Many of the pictures show considerable traces of French influence, but there is not much of striking originality, there is a great deal of excellent work.

One new departure in this section is a revival of an ancient Gothic art—a kind of wooden bas-relief colored in oils. Only one example was shown, a portrait of a woman, but this was more than enough to justify the experiment.

In the handicraft section, embroidery predominates. Polish peasant costumes in hand-woven linen, one of the pavilions were designed to serve as university buildings and some of them no doubt suffer from the fact that the authorities had to fit the exhibits to them. Others, notably the art section, have gained enormously from this circumstance. Instead of huge galleries crowded with pictures, the canvases are grouped in little rooms—mostly one, two or three to a wall. Many of the pictures show considerable traces of French influence, but there is not much of striking originality, there is a great deal of excellent work.

DICKENS LESS BULKY IN LATVIAN TONGUE

RIGA, Latvia—Dickens's works may form bulky volumes when presented in the English language, but they lose some of their bulk when translated into Latvian, owing to the extreme flexibility of the Latvian language. This discovery has been made by R. Vilde, Latvian Minister of the Interior, who, in an interview, declared that he was engaged in translating Dickens's works and that he found his own language most satisfactory for translation purposes. He is now nearing the completion of Kipling's "Kim."

The schools, he stated, have shown remarkable development since the country secured its independence. Every Latvian child must master three languages, Latvian, German and Russian, besides learning English and often French.

homespun wool and beautiful designs are to be seen in great numbers. An English lady in this section, struck by the skill shown by the peasants in this class of work, is making arrangements to hold an exhibition of Polish arts and handicraft in London.

One pavilion is devoted to statistical matter. Here may be seen the progress of reconstruction in the ten years since the war. Poland claims to have been more devastated than any other country and has been obliged to undertake vast schemes of rebuilding. By the end of 1920 some 25 per cent of destroyed buildings had been rebuilt, and by the end of 1925 this figure had risen to 85.5 per cent. But there still remained to be dealt with on Jan. 1, 1929, some 1660 schools, churches, etc., 62,000 dwelling houses, 176,000 farm buildings.

Agriculture being the most important industry in Poland, an integral part of the exhibition is the section devoted to cattle and horses.

Youthful Hollanders Learn Nature's Ways

AMSTERDAM—The Amsterdam municipal authorities, and generally speaking, all Dutch educators, have sought in recent years to nurture in children a love of nature.

One of the methods used to attain this end is the holding of open-air classes in the beautiful municipal gardens and nurseries called "Plantenkendel" in the eastern part of the town. As many as 1000 children at a time attend on a fine summer day. They are told about the beauty of trees and flowers, how they are grown, and the care taken in their culture and development. This is followed by a visit to the gardens, the nurseries and the herbaceous, on leaving every class is presented with two flower pots to be put in the school classroom.

In many other places in the Netherlands, societies for school gardens are also engaged in similar work. Even Saturday and Wednesday afternoon one may see numbers of boys and girls busy working in their little gardens on the outskirts of the town. In many cities the schools organize so-called tree-planting days, on which the different classes go into the open, and every child has the opportunity of planting a tree, preferably along a roadway.

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Gladiolus Has a Long History and Many Friends

By ROSCOE HUFF
Secretary of the American Gladiolus Society

THE gladiolus as known to gardeners in the United States is a comparatively modern flower. Columbus would not have found any if he had been looking for gladiolus when he arrived in 1492 and he probably would not have been able to bring any with him had he been so inclined, for in his day gladiolus were wild things growing in the swamps of Africa and also in several of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

At a time prior to the Christian era and for some centuries afterward gladiolus were known as lilies, and in that part of the world which we call the Holy Land gladiolus so overran the fields of corn that they were known as "corn lilies" and considered then as we consider weeds today.

Later, during the period of the Roman Empire and in the region controlled by the Romans, they were known as "sword lilies," due to the likeness of their leaves to the short, double-edged sword used by the gladiators. The name gladiolus is derived from the Latin "gladius," and means "little sword," because of the shape of the leaves.

The Phoenicians
I have often wondered whether it was not possible that the ancient Phoenicians in their explorations might have found the gladiolus on the coast of Africa, and because of its bizarre colors and the fragrance of certain ones, transplanted some of the species to Mediterranean shores.

A few of the African species were introduced into France and some of the Asiatic types came into England and the low countries as early as 1256, but development was not really under way until about the eighteenth century. Most of the American gladiolus have been introduced in the last 50 years, a great percentage being even more recent.

Seeking the Delphinium Blue
There are today, as all the world knows, many color combinations and tints of delicate pinks, mauve, lavender, yellows, oranges, violets and many other hues. Some growers are to believe that they have nearly arrived at a "pure" or delphinium blue variety.

There are those with large flowers, small flowers, some wide open, some hooded, some with recurved petals, some ruffled, some frilled, some plain petaled, some lacinated, needle pointed, rosebud shapes, miniature and orchid types. In fact, it needs a wide range of knowledge actually to describe and properly place some of the new types which have been originated. Many of the new types have been developed in the United States, though Holland, Scotland, Germany and Australia have not been lacking in the origination of new varieties.

May I digress for a moment to explain that "gladiolus species" refer more particularly to the family or genus of wild ones which reproduce themselves in their own image from seed; "types" in a general way refer to "breaks" or changes of shape or form; "hybrids" are crosses between two species while "varieties" in the same general way are so designated because of differences in color or color combinations.

Along with a number of other differences between them, species will reproduce themselves in their own image from seed just as do the ordinary annual summer flowers, while seed from hybrids or varieties are said to produce no two alike.

Hybridizing
All of our beautiful modern gladiolus have been the results of the hybridizing of various of the more than 150 species of wild ones found in southern Europe, Asia Minor and Africa.

In Belgium about 1837 at Ghent (pronounced Gand) the first race or type to be brought out for garden use was developed. It was called "Gandavensis" after the name of the city in which it had its birth. In 1848 at Brechney, in England, was developed the one called "Brechneyensis." Victor Lemoine of Nancy in France about 1855 developed another new race which he called "Nanceensis."

What is often termed the first of the modern type was the "Childs," which was developed in Germany by Max Lechlen at Baden-Baden, and was brought to America by John Lewis Childs. It formed the basis for the production of one of the most popular of early strains and the type still continues to grace many gardens through having been used in the breeding of new varieties.

Development of many new hybrids

proceeded in the United States, and during the past decade or two, there has been a rapid increase in development as well as in the popularity.

Well-Known
Among the famous early groups or strains were those produced by H. H. Groff, of Canada, who was one of the first of the American hybridizers to follow through the crossbreeding of varieties with species and types and with set ideals in front of them as a mark of perfection for which to strive. During Mr. Groff's active time as a hybridizer of gladiolus he developed and produced many new varieties, some of which will be found in most gardens of today.

Such names as Marion Crawford, Dr. Willis Van Fleet, Banning, Kunder, Austin and many others were among the earlier hybridizers in the United States and some of them are very active today after nearly 50 years of work in this chosen field.

Mr. Kunder claims the distinction of being the first American originator to develop a truly important different type. Many years ago he noticed a waving or ruffling in some of his seedling hybrids and varieties, the parents of which also had that characteristic. By selection and careful and thoughtful crossbreeding of these selected varieties he developed what is today known all over the world as the "ruffled" type. Since that time he also developed and has put on the market a distinctly new type or strain which is called "labeled."

After nearly 50 years of work with gladiolus, Mr. Kunder is still active and is generally granted the

distinction of having developed more worth-while varieties than any other gladiolus originator in the world. It was stated to me a year ago that Mr. Kunder had developed and disseminated more than 300 gladiolus varieties, many of which have reached the highest point in popularity among gladiolus fanciers, and it has been also stated to me that two of his varieties, Mrs. Frank Pennington and Mrs. Dr. Norton, have undoubtedly been handled in commerce to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000 each—or more.

Mrs. A. H. Austin was also one of the early hybridizers who has been active, I believe, for nearly 45 years, and who does not feel that the day is completed unless she has accomplished something in connection with her beloved gladiolus.

Among the more prominent hybridizers of recent years can well be named Richard Diener of Oxnard, Calif.; Eugene Fischer of Sharon, Mass.; L. Merton Gage of Natick, Mass.; Arthur Cowee, who lived in Berlin, N. Y.; I. S. Hendrickson, Jamaica Plain, Long Island, N. Y.; all of whom have achieved fame and who, together with Mrs. Austin, Mr. Groff and Mr. Kunder, have made honorary members of American Gladiolus Society.

There are literally hundreds of gladiolus originators of some note who have produced many beautiful varieties, though such a list would be entirely too great for this publication.

I have in my office a list of about 2000 specialists in gladiolus and a supplementary list thereto comprising the names of individuals and firms who are commercial dealers in gladiolus, which increases the number to about 5500. Not all of these are hybridizers but I mention this number that one may see the tremendous importance of the gladiolus industry, most of which has been attained in the last 20 years.



Gladiolus Photographs Courtesy W. E. Clark
"E. J. Shaylor," a Kunder Gladiolus.

Adaptation of English Tudor to Australian Needs

By W. A. SHUM

LAST week we showed an example of Australian house reproduction—a stately Georgian home set in a deep garden. Here we are illustrating a representative modern Australian dwelling.

The front (eastern) aspect of this suburban house is an interesting illustration of an English Tudor design adapted to local conditions and furnished by its architect (Eric C. Beedham), one of the younger members of the Institute of Architects, who has good taste and decided views.

The Tudor influence is evident in the exterior design and has been carried into the interior construction to some extent. In its planning, decoration and furnishings, however, the American note is much more obvious. The floor planning is essentially different from what one would find in the average American city or in England, but it is typical of the advance in this direction that has been made in recent years in Australia—a progression from small rooms, space-wasting passages and inferior service rooms.

The house is well placed on the allotment and the layout provides for ample light and garden aspect on all sides. Unfortunately there were no standing trees that might have been taken advantage of by the architect, but the austerity of the building will be relieved when the trees cast their shadows on the spreading lawn in which they now appear as thriving saplings.

A glance at the plan shows that the living room is happily placed across the whole width of the north wing so that it has windows on three sides. Deep shades of red and blue have been skillfully used in the decorating and furnishing to achieve a striking and harmonious effect. Across the hall, which is as much lounge as hall, is the comfortable den with its easy chairs and wide open fireplace.

The dining room has a medieval touch imparted by the oak doors and handsome curtains. A built-in buffet gives access to the servery through which the kitchen is reached, the servery itself being admirably compact, with built-in drawers and cupboards. The kitchen is uncommonly up-to-date. There is an electric stove and hot water service, an electric refrigerator and all the accessories with which the modern housewife is blessed. In common with members of his profession the world over, the Australian architect has lifted the kitchen from obscurity, has made it light bright, roomy and serviceable and fitted it with labor-saving devices undreamed of a dozen years ago. Consideration for the welfare of the servants is extended beyond the kitchen. The maids' bedrooms on the upper floor, have plenty of light and a beautiful outlook, while a pleasant little living room is provided for them.

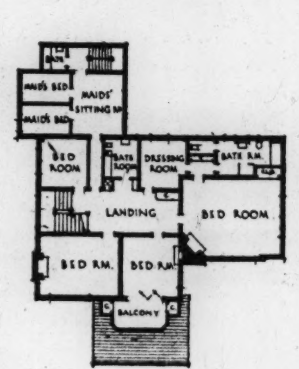
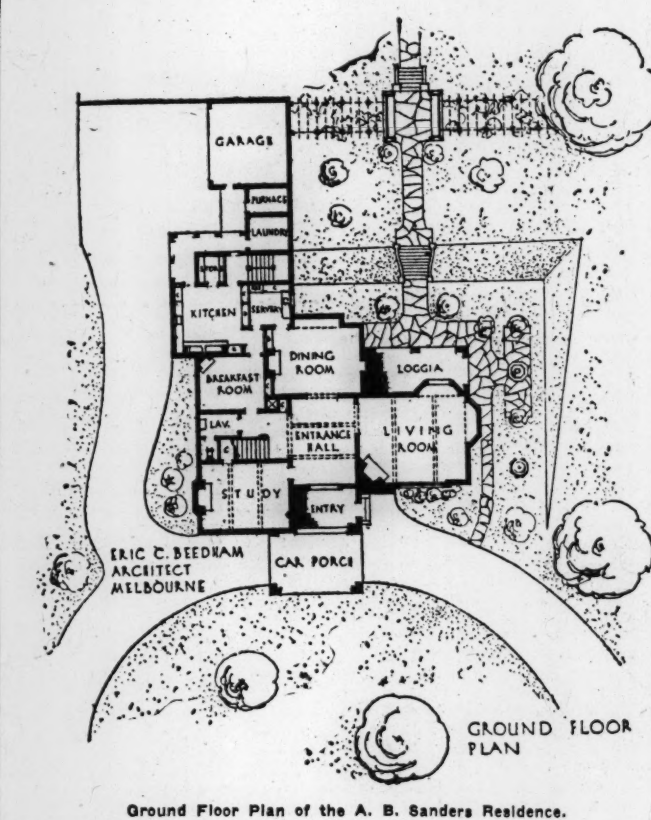
need be written. The main sleeping apartment—a room of comfortable dimensions—is in the front of the house and has windows on two walls. A dressing room opens off it and with the bathrooms forms an entirely separate suite.

On the bathrooms, however the architect has expended his best thought. The main bathroom is tiled in a delightful shade of mottled mauve with mosaic floor. The guests' bathroom is smaller but equally convenient and harmonious. Both, of course, are replete with those accessories that have made bathing something more than a mere duty.

The tradition that the characteristic Australian home must have long and deep verandas has been abandoned by the modern architect and the veranda has given place to the porch and the sleep-out. In this

instance the architect has not only modified the high pitch of the conventional Tudor roof without disturbing the harmony of its lines but has managed to include a good deal of open-air room, all of which like the veranda, is cleverly and not obtrusively made proof from the winged insects.

Altogether this modern home that



is built within the moderate sum of \$25,000 may be described as an English style that has been adapted to Australian conditions and built in conformity with the taste of an Australian owner.

Ways of Propagating the Gladiolus

THE gladiolus has become a most popular flower because it can be grown anywhere, in almost any kind of soil and it is relatively free from pests so that it is easy for the amateur to handle. Among the professional horticulturists, it has become extremely popular because they can do all sorts of things with it. They can develop new color varieties, forms and types; they can propagate, searching for the pure "blue" type; they can imagine themselves on the way to developing 1000 bulbs and while not yet common, the \$100 kinds are no longer considered entirely unusual. Just couple of generations ago, during our grandmothers' time, about the only gladiolus known to the United States was a little brick-red colored fellow named Brechneyensis. Its flowers were on small, weakly spikes, and were a sort of brick-red with a soiled-looking yellow blotch which today makes one feel like giving it a bath and clearing it up. That variety today is grown more or less as a curiosity, rather than for any

purposes in connection with decoration or beauty or even for breeding purposes.

It is not such a difficult job for the amateur to perform the mechanical operations by which he may produce new varieties through pollenizing. The method is relatively simple, so far as mechanics are concerned, but, without years of study and application of the known laws of hybridizing, the amateur hybridizer must proceed along "hit and miss" lines. His efforts usually resulting more in pleasure and enjoyment for himself than in anything of real merit.

Among the larger hybridizers the discrimination is so great and the requirements are so severe that not many are chosen from acres and acres of trial stock being grown for introduction. A noted grower has said that, if he is able to secure one good new variety out of 50,000 different bulbs grown for trial, he feels himself extremely well paid.

Increase by Division
The gladiolus has three methods by which it is reproduced. The common method is the planting of the bulb or, more strictly speaking, the corm—for what we commonly call a gladiolus bulb is not a true bulb at all, but a corm. The true bulb is that with a structure much like the onion or lily which is composed of layers of tissue around and on top of each other and has the flower bud already formed in it. A corm is a thick, pulpy mass caused by a subterranean development of the stem or stalk.

The gladiolus corm—or bulb, as we shall continue to call it—usually has a number of eyes, much as do potatoes. Many of these eyes develop into plants from the eyes of the mother bulb, and as they grow each individual plant develops a new bulb, and sometimes several, at its base above the old bulb. This is what we call "increase by division." That is the easiest method for the growing of "gladi" and keeping up one's stock as well as the securing of an increase in bulbs.

While the plant is storing food and forming its new bulbs, it also develops on the ends of certain of its roots small bulbs whose actual nature are cornels. These roots grow out between the mother bulb and the new bulb that is forming; and on the end of these roots, the little fellows come. While in a general way they are formed and grow much as the mother bulb, and as they grow these bulbs or cornels have hard shells or hulls for their protection.

Two or Three Years
In the northern United States there are not many conditions present through which one is enabled to grow these bulbets or cornels to blooming size in less than two—and it usually takes three—years of field growing before blooms are obtained. By the growing of the bulbets one is enabled to keep his stock of larger varieties new, young, fresh and vigorous; for it is said that the third and fourth year from bulbets gives bulbs and blooms of the best.

These little fellows grow on about the size of a garden pea on most varieties, though some produce bulbets as small as bird shot. The bulbets are usually produced in great numbers and sometimes several hundred have been grown and harvested from a single mother bulb. Some varieties produce many more bulbets than do others and usually the higher the productivity or precocity of the variety, the less it costs. In most cases those which have Primulius strains in them are expensive products.



QUALITY BULBS

Miss Henriette Moss, our Representative, is now in the United States seeking for active customers at Garden & Women's Clubs in order to acquaint the American people with our BULBS and also to receive orders. She will be glad to arrange to speak before you and your friends and to receive orders. Write her at THE A. W. A. CLUBHOUSE, 533 West 57th Street, New York City.

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In My "Glad" Garden

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE happy thought which changed cumbersome "gladiolus" into shorter "glad" had behind it something more than getting rid of an awkward word with an element of uncertainty as to its pronunciation. The controversy between gladiolus and gladiolus was settled at once with the shortening of the name of one of our most popular flowers to plain "glad." "Glad" applies to this ornament of the garden, for no flower lifts its spike of gorgeous blooms to the blue of the summer sky with more joyous pose than this favorite of many colors. Joseph's coat scarcely could compare with the great variety of hues of the "glad" garden. New varieties appear each year with added triumph in delicacy of color, in size of bloom, and in stateliness of stalk, surpassing all that have gone before.

A marvelous development of new varieties has taken place since that distant day when as plain iris the

sands of Africa gave us the beginning of this exquisite flower. It is doubtful whether any other plant has been so prolific in new varieties; and surely with no other have there been developed so many exquisite colors of a delicacy and beauty surpassing the possibilities of description.

My most satisfactory visit to the "glad" garden is during the first hour after daybreak, when "in the calm dew and freshness of the morn" they seem to take on added charm. Lusty bees are beginning to stir amid the delicate blooms; the stately stalks, invigorated by the cool and damp of night, stand fresh and crisp, and in the sunless light of early morn the colors stand out with a vividness not apparent when the sun floods the garden with its yellow glow! What joy to move among the serried rows, eagerly looking for some brilliant bloom newly opened to the searching light!

The stand-bys are all there with their soft shades of salmon-pink, their delicate throats marked with pastel shades no artist could rival! Snowy whites, petals edged with pink, soft as the blushing pearl of sea shells; bold flaming reds, outstanding in gorgeous dress like the oriflamme; deep purples, rivaling the richest of velvet; dainty yellows of many shades, throated with pink and with stamens of soft blue; dusky Prince of India, like smoke of autumn fires; Dorrit, with huge blooms of mingled pink and white almost too delicate to withstand the elements; Rose Ash, the color of dried rose leaves, suggestive of autumn brown; Crimson Glow, Adonis, and many others make up a combination of color unrivaled among flowers and unexcelled in possibility of new varieties. Truly, the "glad" grower has before him the prospect of continuous delight from the end of July to the end of September, for, to prolong the season of blooming, he has planted bulbs at intervals.

What delicacy of outline and distinctness of color the Great Artist bestows upon flowers! Can one visit his garden during the season of bloom and doubt either the infinite resources of the Giver of All or that divine intelligence, possessed of limitless beauty of form, color and outline, has in "the lilies of the field" bestowed upon us a priceless treasure? To these flowers is to realize that their beauty is not a flimsy proof of the perfect love with which the infinite Father blesses mankind. God's floral gifts are numberless in variety and possessed of a beauty which has its source far above their earthly surroundings. — Reprinted from the 1929 Yearbook of the New England Gladiolus Society.

Plantain Lilies for the Border

Special from MONITOR BOOKS

The Plantain Lilies (Funkia), handsome of foliage and fragrant of flower, which were introduced from Japan about 1790, are a decorative group of plant for the front of the herbaceous border.

Any ordinary soil, enriched with decayed manure when possible, is suitable to these hardy plants, and they may be successfully planted and propagated by the division of the crowns, either in autumn or spring.

The rich green leaves and pale lilac flowers of Funkia, Borealis and Sieboldiana Major and the smaller growing purplish Lancifolia are excellent varieties, and the large golden foliage of F. Ovata Aurea Variegata, and the wavy leaves of F. Undulata Variegata, so prettily edged with white, are most handsome foliage plants.

The Corfu Lily (Funkia Subcordata), with its lovely snow-white blooms and fine leaves, should be given a warm and open position to grow it at its best.

Annual Show Aug. 14-15

GLADIOLUS time is here for thousands of American garden lovers, and this year it takes on special importance in the coming city of Springfield, Ill., for that city will be the American center of gladiolus interest on Aug. 14 and 15, due to the annual meeting and exhibition of the American Gladiolus Society. With the new developments in gladiolus exhibited and explained by professional, amateur and novice growers from all parts of the United States, the gladiolus steps to the center of the stage at this time. It is estimated that more than 150,000 spikes of this popular flower will be displayed by the Illinois State Arsenal on Aug. 14 and 15, and that they will represent the finest in present-day gladiolus culture.

The American Gladiolus Society and its convention and exhibition is international in character. It brings together growers from the United States, Canada, Cuba and elsewhere; and just as important, it brings together the many types and many varieties of gladiolus produced throughout the world.

Caps for Young Plants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paeonian Springs, Va.

We always found the disposal of the cardboard boxes used in steam-laundered shirts as much of a nuisance as the discarded safety razor blades. After struggling with newspaper covering for young plants in the garden, I suddenly thought of making cones of the cardboard boxes. I fold them in from the long ends, put in a library pin, round off the two points and have a perfect little cap which looks quite fetching in the garden.

C. C.

Big Profits in Candy Making

Alice Bradley, famous teacher, shows how to make and sell her "Apricot Creams" and "Candy Cones." Work sheet formulas, equipment boxes, adv. cards, full selling plans—everything provided. Make money first week. \$100 profits or money back. Write today for free "sheet" or "EDGE."

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Supreme in their wonderful lightness, flakiness, and distinctive delicacy of flavour, Jacob's Cream Crackers are the original make, and still admittedly the best.

Jacob's make over 200 other varieties, sold everywhere.

Agents in U.S.A.: The Robert L. Albert Co., Inc., 466 Greenwich Street, New York City. IN CANADA: The W. G. M. Shepherd Co., Ltd., Confederation Building, Montreal; Watson and Treadwell, 120 Lombard Street, Winnipeg; The Thompson-Herrington Importing Co., 918 Yates Street, Victoria; and 121 Howe Street, Vancouver.

W. & J. JACOB & CO., LTD., BULK MANUFACTURERS, DUBLIN, IRELAND



The Tudor Influence is Strongly Felt in This Modern Melbourne Suburban Home Designed by Eric C. Beedham, Architect. Its Cost, Built to the Accompanying Plan, in Australia Was in the Region of \$25,000.

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

"Cut With Scissors in Twenty Seconds"

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDER

AMONG the small things that add much to the impression of reality in a setting of ancestral appearance, profile likenesses should never be forgotten. They lend an emphasis to areas that may be otherwise dull, for in their own portrait carries black and white usually this is framed in all gilt or 18 black lined with gilt, so the richness of gold color is brought in to enhance the extremes of light and shade. There is hardly a decorative scheme that would not admit these three pieces agreeably, and there are many in which they would give new expression and vitality.

This mention of the decorative value of silhouettes is, at the start, likely to be scorned by those who are striving to possess a collection of rare examples. To them, the cutter's name is the chief matter. After that the text of beauty has weight in comparing those from the same hand. Very few of us can hope to make a collection to extend for even a score. But anyone who desires may pick up a half dozen and not spend too much money in the process, if the getting is done with patience, by waiting occasions.

Those who buy only the half dozen of good things, in the course of two or three years, should be able to know one of these occasions when they see it, to have some notion—the clearer the better—of just what it is that they are awaiting. If looks are actually all they ask, there need be little time pass before locating simple busts or full-length figures. Too quickly found, the things may not be more than a few months old, cut from faded and stained paper though they be.

Imitations Are Without Interest
Although I have stressed the effectiveness of silhouettes in wall decoration it should be plain that I refer to only those which are authentic works of their period. Without being too conscious of the objects we choose to have in sight in our homes, there is a wholesome pleasure in having them stand for a wise discriminating selection that is a credit to our taste and our intelligence.

The subject of silhouettes, when approached from the standpoint of expert knowledge, offers opportunity for a considerable amount of study. I assume that most readers of this

representative examples of American subjects and some English. It is from this collection of Miss Anna Wagner that all the illustrations here are taken.

The large group of a mother and her two small daughters is an excellent example of Master Hubbard's work. This youngster came to New York in 1824 after becoming famous in England for the excellence of his portraits.



The work of White, an Englishman, is not often seen, but here is a good example of it. In the back is noted, "Amelia Cragg and little Jessy, her dog."

As in nearly all English work, Hubbard cut his figures from black paper and pasted them on a white background. Our illustration fails to convey the exquisite delicacy of his use of bronze paint, which throws highlights onto the hairdressing and the costumes of his subjects. Many silhouettes are not marked at all by their makers; some are signed with pen in almost microscopic letters; others have the name clearly embossed, as in the case which reads "Taken at the Hubbard Gallery."

Master Hubbard is supposed to have been about 17 when he came to

ing to America in his fiftieth year, 1829. In the preceding 14 years he had made thousands of silhouettes throughout Great Britain. Most of

Embossed brass frames of this type are among the most desirable styles. The name Foster appears on this mat.

of two or three years, should be able to know one of these occasions when they see it, to have some notion—the clearer the better—of just what it is that they are awaiting. If looks are actually all they ask, there need be little time pass before locating simple busts or full-length figures. Too quickly found, the things may not be more than a few months old, cut from faded and stained paper though they be.

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America to four extensively in pursuit of his occupation. His years of activity do not seem far distant when we know that his daughter, Mrs. Lloyd, is, or until recently was, a resident of Lynchburg, Va.

Another name advertised in 1828 as a "youthful prodigy" was Master Hanks, whose appearance followed promptly that of Master Hubbard. He also cut from the black, and used some bronze, but seems to have cut few full-length figures.

It is amusing to learn that the managers of both these boys found necessary to attract trade by advertising exhibitions of pictures called as "cuttings," and in both cases depended on an extraordinary device called a Panharmonicon, which was supposed to be a combination of 206 musical instruments. Concerts on this aimed to attract the public.

In one case an advertisement read as follows: "Admission 50 cents, which entitles the visitor to see the exhibition, and to obtain a correct likeness, cut with scissors in 20 seconds, by Master Hubbard without drawing or machine, or any kind of outline." (From "Shades of Our Ancestors," by Alice Van Leer Carrick.)

On the paper-covered back of one full-length figure this is written in

for England in 1849 was wrecked. Most of these records of his work in America were saved in a remarkable manner. A few years ago they came to light again in England, and about 3500 Edouard profiles of Americans came on the market.

The one shown here has this written across the lower part of the paper, "Aug. Edouard fecit 1829 No. 111 Regent Circus, Oxford St." His family groups are usually shown in a library or a parlor of the period, this being done in grays with occasional stronger colors.

Bache, Brown and Peale
With the exception of Foster, no mention has been made of cutters who did not work in America—some being native born, and others visitors. Evidently "the States" proved, then as later, to be profitable territory for European talent.

The names of other Americans should be mentioned, for they will surely be met as one examines good specimens in either shops or col-

A charming group by Master Hubbard, in its original frame of bird's-eye maple, about 12 inches in length.

link that is faded and brown: "Amelia Cragg, Little Jessy her dog." The artist was Henry Williams of Boston, 1787-1820. When the name appears on his work, which is rarely, it is rather boldly impressed in capitals. This Williams painted oil portraits in life-size and in miniature, as well as cutting silhouettes. For the last his rates were "2 or 4 cut for 25c. Elegantly framed . . . from 75c to 2 dollars." This portrait of dainty Amelia and her dog, "Aged 12 years," is cut from black and carefully painted in deep gray with touches of white for the highest lights.

Another American who made low-cut silhouettes was "W. King" of Salem, Mass. "King" is also found embossed on his work. This man had a somewhat checkered history, the making of silhouettes being only one of the things which brought him before public notice. Although Edward Ward Foster of England (1761-1844) never came to America, his signed silhouettes occasionally get here. His name appears in extremely fine pen work which needs a microscope in its now faded condition. The example which is shown here bears "Foster pinx 1824."

Edouard Comes to America
The man who is supposed to have made more shadow portraits of Americans than any other person was Augustin Edouard. This talented political refugee made his home in England after Napoleon's downfall, com-

lections. William Bache was a substantial citizen who married in Philadelphia, but traveled about the country doing excellent work.

William Henry Brown was another prolific producer who portrayed character in a striking manner through his full-length works. If they were caricatures they were kindly ones, and so mildly comic that they were accepted as extraordinarily truthful portraits.

Any visitor to Philadelphia's Independence Hall will be impressed by the large number of oil portraits by Charles Willson Peale. He occupied a portion of this building for a number of years after 1802 with Peale's Museum. This enterprise had already been successful in another location, but here it became something of an institution.

Peale was much of a jack-of-all-trades and must have been tremendously enterprising. He had strong inclinations toward the fine arts and named his children from such people as Raphael, Rembrandt, Rubens, etc. He had his own watches, made harnesses, stuffed the skins of animals, and served as dentist, among other things. His silhouettes are marked in different ways, but most rarely with just the name Peale. The word Museum is commonest, and Peale's Museum rather less so.

Saint-Mémin, Master Profileist
It would seem that the only reason for including Saint-Mémin among silhouettists is because he started his exquisitely engraved and colored portraits with a shadow outline. His work is usually included when people write of profileists, but it is so costly that most of us can never expect to acquire any of it.

He was also a Frenchman who found that the Revolution upset the social order too much for his comfort. America proved to be a happy refuge for him and several relatives. Though untrained for earning money, he soon displayed talent and industry and thrift in the making of artistic profile engravings. These he supplied either printed in any one of several colors or painted in the manner of miniatures.

After less than 20 years in New York, Saint-Mémin went back to France, leaving behind a rich record of the people of his time. All his portrait work was done in America, and here are some notable collections of it, both public and private.

In this glance at the subject of silhouettes and their makers, I have attempted little more than to call

attention to them. These profiles had a definite place in the homes and the social order of the early 1800's, and so are welcome in our homes, whatever their commercial rating may be. If the very attractive ones are too costly for us to have, the modest ones may be quite sufficient to lend the desired tone to a home interior.

Most buyers will wish to learn how to tell the old from the recent. It is sometimes easy, and at others hard, to do so. Getting familiar with the

these were full length, cut from black paper and mounted on white.

Edouard appears to have taken his work quite seriously and to have believed that his portraits of prominent people might sometime be of historic importance. This led him to cut all his silhouettes in duplicate and file them in folios, with the names and addresses of the subjects. Although the ship on which he sailed

delightful as this shadow portrait is, it fails to show the delicate details of neck dress in the original, which add so much to this work of Williams. The embossed brass oval frame is excellent.

This lady's hat seems to place the date of her likeness in the time of George Washington, whose subjects wore similar head-dresses. This is a painting on glass, inscribed "Mrs. Gray."

The decoration about the profile is almost wholly gone. Still, the fact that it is by King and in its original frame makes it valuable.

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A charming group by Master Hubbard, in its original frame of bird's-eye maple, about 12 inches in length.

This is signed just below the figure, "Aug. Edouard fecit 1829 No. 111 Regent Circus, Oxford St." This famous cutter spent ten years in America preceding 1830.

the supports on the bookshelf and the seat of the small chair. The old brass handles on the chest of drawers were replaced with glass knobs, an improvement against the black.

The walls looked so well after painting that it was decided to retain only the ship painting. This, hung from a gold cord, was used in the largest wall-space, which was at one side of the bed. For a bedspread, an ordinary white flannel blanket was dyed brown. This proved very satisfactory, being wrinkle-proof and serviceable, as well as warm. Curtains of natural colored theatrical gauze, chosen because they admitted the maximum of light and air, were used with the old chintz valances.

Very few accessories were included in this new plan. The small table, which was placed at the bedside, held but a Chinese brass tray and the telephone. Atop the bookshelf, a Mexican bowl containing dwarf cacti was placed between a pair of small brass candlesticks. A very small Navajo rug was used as a cover on the chest of drawers. In the center of this a Spanish plate decorated in yellow, blue and green, held a small green pot containing a prickly pear plant. At one end of the chest was a small wrought iron air-fair, probably of Spanish origin, which was used to hold a watch, making a clock unnecessary. On the desk top was a lamp made of a tall brown pottery wine jug, and shaded with parchment. Poured into the pot, the "working" part of the desk had the usual blotter, which was sage green, as well as an old glass, silver-topped inkwell and a large leather portfolio.

When finished, this room was successful in that it was simple, and in harmony, but colorful. The combination of bright red, brown, and black was as unusual as it was decorative. This room cannot, of course, be placed in any period, and the furniture, excepting the carved bed, is quite nondescript. However, even if furniture, if simplified by the removal of any unnecessary gewgaws, and nicely painted, can be made unobtrusive, if not handsome. The owner of the room, feeling that "Spanish" or "American" Indian" would be pretentious, lightly calls the room "New Mexican." To sum up, this room is an example of one in which a difficult problem has been charmingly and inexpensively solved.



Sometimes these family groups were placed under a glass which was elaborately decorated on the under side, as this one is.

looks of the real thing, examining those in collections, is a great help. Then, to actually handle those in a dealer's stock adds still more to the acquaintance that may grow to intimacy.

Books will not help in this respect, but they are necessary if one is to get

This example of Master Hanks' work shows still another type of frame.

pleasurable familiarity with cutters. Mrs. Carrick's "Shades of Our Ancestors" is the best for American data, while E. Neville Jackson's two books cover the English aspects of the matter. Desmond Coke is another English authority.

Adapting a Room to Navajo Rugs
THE chief beauty of the Navajo rug lies in its brilliance of color, and it is this same characteristic that makes it difficult to use in the average room. These rugs seem to harmonize best with the Spanish type of interior, perhaps because the lands in which they originated are bright and arid, where the Spanish proves to be the most appropriate type of architecture. Placed in a room not arranged for it, a fairly large Navajo rug will often eclipse every other decoration used therein.

By arranging the room to fit the rugs, one may use Navajos successfully even when the furniture used with them is other than Spanish in design. The occupant of a certain room was presented with three of these rugs of just the correct sizes needed for the floor space. When placed there, surrounded by the usual decorative objects of today, they struck a discordant note. Since they were of the best, and no desirable others were available, it was considered worth while to rearrange the room entirely in order that the rugs be provided with a suitable and effective background.

A Very Mixed Situation
These Navajos were characteristic in color and design—gray or white groundwork marked geometrically in bright red, brown, and black. The furniture in the room consisted of a bed, chest-of-drawers, a simple bookshelf in oak, a small table and a desk in imitation of mahogany, a ladder-back chair of pine with a rush seat, a deep tan reed boat-chair. The curtains were brown linen, and their valances of chintz showing dark brown, red-trimmed galleons riding a blue-green sea. For pictures there were four sporting prints, one Japanese print portraying gray geese, an oil of a Spanish galleon, and had just the faint bluish tinge desired. Flat paint, though more difficult to apply than the glossier oil paints, is more satisfactory as a background because of its dullness. The paint was thickly and roughly applied, so that brush strokes were much in evidence. All of the furniture was painted glossy black, excepting the bed which was carved and of excellent design. The reed chair had a braided piece running the length of the arms and around the top, and this part was painted red, as were

the supports on the bookshelf and the seat of the small chair. The old brass handles on the chest of drawers were replaced with glass knobs, an improvement against the black.

The walls looked so well after painting that it was decided to retain only the ship painting. This, hung from a gold cord, was used in the largest wall-space, which was at one side of the bed. For a bedspread, an ordinary white flannel blanket was dyed brown. This proved very satisfactory, being wrinkle-proof and serviceable, as well as warm. Curtains of natural colored theatrical gauze, chosen because they admitted the maximum of light and air, were used with the old chintz valances.

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The Basque Country

By AIMEE LOIZEAUX EVANS

MAN'S ancient right to run the family still exists in the Basque country, along the Pyrenees in southern France, and that evidence of antiquity symbolizes the region where centuries seem like days.

When a hundred years is the United States' customs standard of something old, there are joys in store for the antique lover in the mountain villages of a people who have lived unconquered for 3000 years. The Basques lay claim to being the oldest "nation" in Europe. They say they are the only—and almost unmixt—descendants of the pre-Aryan aborigines of the Iberian peninsula.

Old things, old customs, old ideas, the whole essence of antiquity, are

outlined with many moldings. Frequently the bottom forms a chest of which the seat of the bench is the top. Others have a big drawer, more or less ornamented.

One kind, called the "Ciclu," is typically Basque. It is a long four-legged bench with a back—sometimes high, sometimes low, but always straight. This bench stands beside the fire and here the master of the house installs himself in state. Here not even his wife may sit beside him without special invitation. Here he often takes his meals apart from the other members of the household, for the distinctive characteristic of the "Ciclu" is the hinged center panel of its back, which lets down, forming a comfortable table.

Usually this descending panel leaves an open space behind it when

set off by background and frame that are so old they seem new—nature's brilliant greens, blues, and golds and browns; vivid blue and orange paints on houses that are simple enough in design and color scheme to date back to the Pharaohs or forward to tomorrow's Parisian modernism. The language remains in its virgin state, although the Basque country is now part Spanish and part French, for to speak Basque, says the Basque, it is necessary to have been born Basque.

Its Art Expression Is in the Homes
As is always the case with regional art, one looks at the articles of daily use to get the real artistry of a province. The Basque ébénistes knew how to endow the humblest pieces of furniture with characteristics typical of Basque life. As the Spanish-Basque furniture is influenced to a great extent by the Hispano-Mauresque, it is in the French-Basque home that the true nature of its people is reflected.

The Basque cemeteries have still the tombstones, some of them four centuries old, bearing the designs that have been used to the present day upon the furniture of the Basque interior. The village artisan has always been a traditionalist, he clings to the familiar motifs, combining occasionally the new with the old in a fashion sometimes naive or bizarre, and resembling the work of no other locality.

There is a preponderance of geometric designs of all kinds. The "rosace" or ornamented circle is seen in infinite variety. Crosses of every conceivable kind were favored as well as garlands and conventionalized fleur de lys. Animals and humans are rare, but the swastika, familiar in Mexican art, is one of the oldest of Basque symbols. Oak and walnut are the most frequently used woods, with occasional delicate toned "merisier," or wild cherry.

Kitchen Contains Chief Features
The vast Basque kitchen is the living room for the whole family. Here friends are received, here meals are served. Only in exceptional cases is the bed of any member of the family found in this room, unlike the custom of other country regions. Often there is a small secondary kitchen in which the rougher household tasks are done.

The chimney corner in this huge "salle communale" is its most important adjunct. It is bordered by benches, often of rare beauty, the like of which are found nowhere else in France. The backs of these are sometimes beautifully carved; sometimes

lowered, through which dishes may be comfortably passed. Sometimes it is but a separate panel turning up against the center back. Frequently the leg holding it in position rests on the floor. Often a shorter leg is supported by the seat itself. A rare model has the bottom enclosed by lattice work permitting the storage of food. These are always of simple polished wood, walnut or oak with usually one simple Basque motif in the center of each panel of the back. Ordinarily the arm that is hidden in the chimney corner is unornamented but the outside arm is carved or finished with the head of a bird or animal.

Iron Work of Individuality
The abundance of minerals in the Basque provinces has been manifested in the beautiful iron work shown, not only in the balconies but in the wrought andrions and in the various tools of the fireside. The plaques at the backs of the freplaces are charming, some showing the naive, rather crude artistry of the village blacksmith, and others a delicacy of design and execution hard to attribute to these simple workmen.

Besides the heavy, high andrions there is always, near the fire, an extra tall support of unusual shape with niches at various heights. On this a candle-holder shaped like a rude bird bears the famous resinous candle of the region, which lights the huge fireplace at any angle. In addition to the ordinary tongs and shovel that are found at any country fireside, the Basque chimney has a special round shovel which, when red-hot, cooks instantly the flat cakes of cornmeal dear to the Basque stomach.

Elaborate hinges decorate some of the cupboards, many extending the full length of the door. The keyholes are often ornamented with cut-out patterns, frequently in the shape of a quaint bird's head. Oftentimes the chests are shut by hasps elaborately wrought. The Basque seemed economical in keyholes, as often a cupboard with four doors closes with a single lock.

(The second section of this article will appear on this page at an early date.)

These Quaint Bits of Old-Time Pottery from Schleswig
At the Left, the Milk Pot, and at the Right, the Milk Dish

and glazed. Its thickness makes it practically indestructible in ordinary use, yet, it is not heavy.

Music News of the World—Radio

Some Memorable Rehearsals

By HERMAN KLEIN

I HAVE always had a strong partiality for what the French call the "répétition générale." Not the formal function which is the equivalent of a first public performance and as such always precedes the "première" at a Paris theater. To that the critics are regularly invited, while the rest of the audience consists of privileged friends of the management and representatives of the fashionable world.

Now, I am referring to the last full rehearsal of a big work in the concert room, especially when the conductor himself is the conductor, though not always the best on that account, when maybe soloists, choir, and orchestra unite for the first time to rehearse their respective parts. It is then that the rehearsal becomes a momentous occasion, when the tap on the desk secures an instant silence, and when the conductor's voice is heard, commanding, stern, and imperative, that will permeate the rehearsal to the end of the rehearsal. It is then that each interruption becomes an event, and the event one of those important things that the conductor, the soloists, the choir, and the orchestra must remember. When found, make a note of it.

My first experience of this kind was when Verdi brought his *Macbeth* to the Boston Symphony Orchestra. I was then a student, and I was taken by his old school conductor, Delgiorno, to hear the final rehearsal at the Albert Hall. It would be hard to say which I had more in mind, the rehearsal or the conductor. He was a man of about 62 years, light, and was a conductor of manifest authority and decision. He made on the podium (he opened barely five years) the glorious voices of the soloists (Gibson, Waldmann, Masini, and Medini), the wonderful music of the *Macbeth*, or the presence of the renowned Giuseppe Verdi.

Meeting Verdi

Anyhow the combination was well-nigh overwhelming. It seemed to me that Verdi here his 62 years lightly, and was a conductor of manifest authority and decision. He made on the podium (he opened barely five years) the glorious voices of the soloists (Gibson, Waldmann, Masini, and Medini), the wonderful music of the *Macbeth*, or the presence of the renowned Giuseppe Verdi.

During the brief intermission a great and joyful surprise awaited me. Verdi had permitted Delgiorno to take the baton before making his way down the platform to the amphitheater stalls, where we were seated. How effusive and redolent of southern warmth was that old man's greeting of his old friend! Verdi's kisses helped to remove the fear stains from Delgiorno's cheeks; the two conversed for some moments, and then, to my great delight, my harmony teacher did me the honor of presenting me to the illustrious maestro, adding that he had received much kindness from my parents. Verdi expressed his gratitude in some charming French sentences and shook my hand cordially, but he left me speechless.

A question I found him considering from a rather pragmatic standpoint was how to contrive a pause in a piece of music and how also to effect an ending, without recourse to the algebra of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, or, speaking more to the book, how to avoid the square-sawed formula, "mi, re, do," and its variants, known as cadence. In the manner of a schoolboy, and in that, too, for any contradiction of mine of a true inventor, he was experimenting at the piano with different series of chords, to find something that gave his ear an effect of half-close and of full-close. He was

less. A day or two afterward he sent Delgiorno a substantial cheque.

Another memorable final rehearsal was that of the London orchestra for the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1932, when Gounod came over from Paris expressly to direct the first performance of his oratorio, "The Redemption." It is hard now to realize the excitement that this event was creating in the artistic world; for Gounod was no stranger to London and his popularity was at its height. Besides, it was known that his new sacred composition marked a decided change, as well as some slight advance in the then maturing characteristics of his familiar religious style.

The famous conductor, Sir Michael Costa, whose last Birmingham Festival this was to be, had general charge of the rehearsal, and they were held as usual in the small concert room called St. George's Hall, where Maskelyne and Cooke's entertainment was subsequently installed. The band occupied the entire floor, there being no choir; and a few privileged spectators sat in the single gallery round three sides of the oblong auditorium. As I entered I could see Gounod at the conductor's desk, with Costa beside him, and seated immediately in front of him, the most distinguished vocal quartet of the day, consisting of the tenors, Patey, Edward Lloyd and Santley, with W. H. Cummings for the small part of the Penitent Thief. A more interesting ensemble it would have been impossible to collect for the purpose in hand.

Unaffectedly Gentle

But the first voice I heard as I quietly took my seat was Gounod's. It was his habit to sing a passage here and there, for the violins or cellos to imitate his phrasing, and he had also been told that when he rehearsed privately with his soloists he was wont to sing over their entire part for each of them in turn. He had a typically French "voix de commandement," sympathetic though without power, and he used it with an exquisite grace and charm. This pleasure I was to experience many times during the morning for it was discarded when the band parts were very faulty and frequent stops were made for corrections.

It came out afterward that he had been astonished at the facility



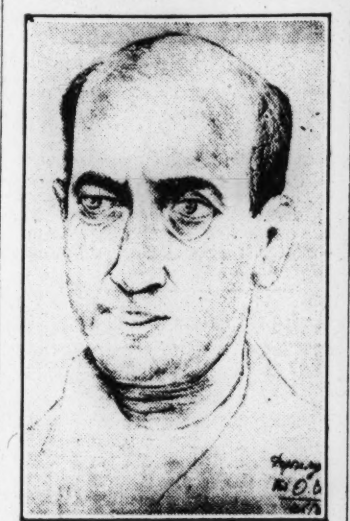
Wooden Puppets Designed by Nicholas Millett for a Paris Marionette Theater.

and accuracy with which the English players executed music they had never seen before. The gift was not so common then as it is today, when the music itself is also harder to read at sight.

When Sir Michael Costa subsequently introduced me to the composer of "Faust" in the artist's room he was sitting in a low easy-chair mopping his forehead. "The rehearsal has been a bit trying," he said, "but on the whole I am well satisfied. My music is difficult, and I was prepared for many more blunders." There of course, he was wrong. His music was comparatively easy, although the progressions and modulations presented many features that were then new—for Gounod. But for the printers' error the orchestra would have played it from first to last with scarcely a mistake, as indeed was amply proved by the performance at Birmingham in the following week. Another thing I learned at that rehearsal—the unaffected gentleness of Gounod's nature. His smile was like a ray of sunshine.

last, by the Schola Cantorum. It is a setting of the Forty-Second Psalm. "The piano," Mr. Lourié explained, "has a rôle like that of the hero in Greek drama, and the choir corresponds to the divisions of the Greek tragic chorus. To sustain the low voices in the ensemble, I call for a section of 10 double-basses. The work is in one movement and requires about 20 minutes for performance. It carries the title, 'Concerto Spirituale'."

Mr. Lourié told me of another new work, "Sonata Liturgica," for voices and 11 instruments, comprising five wood and two brass instruments, piano and three double-basses, two with song and two without. The text, like that of the concerto, is in Latin.



After Drawing by Theodore Stravinsky

ARTHUR LOURIE

Music of Happiness

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris. PEOPLE whose taste is supposed to be refined and who always want to show discrimination in their love for music believe that disregarding Rossini's works is the smart thing to do. They have been told so and they are generally credulous, considering, as a rule, less the pleasure they might have spontaneously than the one which fashion dictates. In spite of fashion, Rossini's music is still exquisite in a way which, in the theater, has escaped the attacks of time. The proof of this has been given in Paris by the Teatro di Torino, which gave representations of the "Italiana in Algeri," of the "Cenerentola" and of the "Barbiere di Siviglia." How can people deprive themselves of the joy of hearing such music, simple without vulgarity, accurate without harshness, amiable without affectation? One must have darkened outlook, indeed, to resist such charm.

Assuredly, the poorness of their librettos makes many operas and comic operas uninteresting in places, in spite of their music. We can love and admire Wagner, for instance, without enjoying keenly the second act of the "Walküre," however deep

our conviction may be that the first and third acts are among the masterpieces of all time. And even Mozart cannot reconcile us to the bizarre libretto of the "Magic Flute" throughout that opera. Why should we be surprised, then, if during the second act of the "Italiana in Algeri" our interest flags a little and we grow somewhat bored: the libretto of the "Italiana" is plainly mediocre, and its unlikeliness is devoid of fantasy. On the contrary, the fact that Rossini succeeds in making us bear it most of the time, or rather, in making us forget it, sets us wondering.

An Extraordinary Work. This opera buffa was, to a great many Parisians, and even to foreigners traveling through Paris, a complete revelation; it probably had not been played for a long time, for it is not, even in Italy, one of those works which are constantly played. Yet it is, without a doubt, an extraordinary piece of work, and that for many reasons. First of all, we are startled by the abundance, the variety and the quality of its music, when we realize that Rossini was only 21 when he wrote it. No one but Mozart can compete with him in that respect; on the other hand, it is true that Mozart's influence makes itself felt in some parts of this work, but much less than might be believed. In this production of his early youth, Rossini is already Rossini.

It is extremely interesting to find in the "Italiana" the germ of more than one of the themes that the "Barbiere" has made famous; and we can understand those who debate whether the overture of the "Italiana" is not superior to that of the "Barbiere"; this latter production, told so and they are generally credulous, considering, as a rule, less the pleasure they might have spontaneously than the one which fashion dictates. In spite of fashion, Rossini's music is still exquisite in a way which, in the theater, has escaped the attacks of time. The proof of this has been given in Paris by the Teatro di Torino, which gave representations of the "Italiana in Algeri," of the "Cenerentola" and of the "Barbiere di Siviglia." How can people deprive themselves of the joy of hearing such music, simple without vulgarity, accurate without harshness, amiable without affectation? One must have darkened outlook, indeed, to resist such charm.

Crystallized Opera

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris. THE gramophone has just given us a basic lesson of singular daring but indisputably opportune. The publishers of mechanical music, who are much more "up-to-date" than the others, and much more awake to the necessities of the present moment, decided to translate in an objective and practical way the vague and floating objections that music lovers of today are beginning to feel about the aesthetic of the old opera.

It is incontestable that the formula of the classical opera can no longer find room in the ordinary life of our contemporaries, however great is his love of music. A few more years of our increasingly hurried existence and it will be impossible for an average Frenchman to devote the number of hours necessary for his initiation into the repertoire of the Salle Favart or the Palais Garnier. To wipe out four hours by the clock from a day to go to the performance of a lyrical work is for the man of today, a mathematical impossibility. If you want to make known to your son all the interesting works of Gounod, Bizet, Massenet, Saint-

which are well outlined, and whose contrasts have been very intelligently brought about. As far as the music is concerned, the later work has certainly more unity; it shows far greater coherence all the way through than the "Italiana," which is rather fragmentary; but it would be a mistake to see in the earlier work nothing but preparation for the "Barbiere." Those who hear this music for the first time might well be surprised, not only by the freshness it has managed to keep, but still more by its amazing technique.

Orchestral Skill

To use the word technique in connection with Rossini will perhaps amuse certain beaux-esprits or leave them incredulous; it is none the less true that, even today we are impressed not only by the grace of these early works of Rossini, but by the technical skill which is displayed in the "Cenerentola" as well as in the "Italiana." This skill is not only vocal but orchestral; in the overtures, as well as in the accompaniments, Rossini's scoring is still exemplary, as far as the outline itself, the clear and just disposition of the instruments, and their effective blending are concerned.

This orchestral skill manifests itself in an unexpected realm, and that is, perhaps, the most fruitful field in which we can draw from Rossini's music and apply to the music of today. For the orchestral skill and ingenuity of the master of Pesaro appear not only in his treatment of instruments but in his treatment of voices. Even those who know little of nothing of Rossini's work cannot deny that he writes well for the voice, and that he composes superlative arias; but what has been forgotten, what is much less known, is the extraordinary ingenuity with which he has applied instrumental methods to vocal groups.

Spontaneity

Whether the vocal group in question is a trio, a quartette, a quintette or a septette, Rossini contrives to obtain combinations that are not only vocal but often purely orchestral. In an opera-buffa, such combinations will naturally be comic, but one feels that Rossini's aim is merely to provoke mirth, and that his musical instinct is always on the watch. For instance, we find on several occasions in the "Italiana" vocal pizzicati used as the basis to purely melodic combinations with a striking result.

There are, in the treatment of the vocal groups of these works, musical combinations which are never used nowadays, and might be employed again with profit. We are too much under the impression that the Italian music of the beginning of the nineteenth century is only a school of vocal virtuosity—and that, often, in the most arbitrary and shallow sense. Rossini's art is more of a school of dramatic truth than is commonly believed; even in the recitative parts, we find a spontaneity that never loses its charm; the melodic outline is subtlely related to the characters.

We should still have much to learn, or to re-learn from Rossini, if it were only that incomparable art of writing happy music, music in which the smiling aspect of life is mirrored. The music of Rossini is the music of happiness.

Pacific Summer Radio

PACIFIC coast radio listeners continue to be fascinated by chain radiocasts from New York, the recognized national center of the arts and entertainment, according to Don E. Gilman, vice-president of the National Broadcasting Company, in charge of the Pacific division.

"After almost a year of regular nationwide radiocasts, the Pacific coast auditors evidence a sustained

NBC VICE-PRESIDENT



DON E. GILMAN

interest, especially in the more vital things that the eastern centers of population afford," said Mr. Gilman when interviewed for The Christian Science Monitor. "The West recognizes the necessity of a continual contact with the seat of our National Government at Washington and constantly voices enthusiasm for the entertainment afforded by the contact with New York—our recognized gathering place for talent; the center of music, drama and the arts."

"Then there is the intriguing ring of 'Broadway,'" Mr. Gilman smiled. "After all, the mention of Broadway stimulates the imagination. The word is synonymous with entertainment and the West always finds a thrill in hearing the best of Broadway."

In a more serious vein, Mr. Gilman continued: "The first demand of the radio audience is a good program. I believe the thrill which came with the first transcontinental radio cast has disappeared, excepting in the case of the release of striking news or the appearance before the microphone of important personalities."

"The fact that the chain radiocasts afford the paramount in programs is the secret of the success of the entertainment presented to the nationwide audience. There is the range of talent in each and every nation-wide program which cannot be offered by the individual station. The reasons are obvious.

"Diversified programs are the only type in which there is sustained interest. The audience will not give undivided attention to a concert offered through the air. The receiving set is tuned to the station which offers a concert broken up by novelty—orchestra numbers, interpolated by group entertainment, either vocal or dramatic."

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in parentheses. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific Coast Studio" are the four main chains. These designations are followed by "transcontinental," when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All times specified in eastern daylight except Pacific and Chicago stations, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 15

Orchestral

Black and Gold (WEAF Chain). Ludwig Lourié offers "Suite in Holland." 8:30 p. m.
"Old Father Time" (WEAF Chain). A group of numbers associated with the olden times. 9:30 p. m.
Hawaii (Five Symphony Orchestra (CBS Spectacular). The music of the coral reefs from the floating shell in the lake. Della Baker, soprano, soloist. 9:30 p. m.
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Ludwig Lourié's daily group of fresh numbers. 11 p. m.
Symphony Orchestra, direction Max Baer. The music of the Pacific. Group of old French and British folk dances. 11:30 p. m.
Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Max Dolin has chosen Mozart's "Don Juan" overture for his first number. 10 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches

National Players (NBC). The Greek legend of Pan in dramatized form. 3 p. m.
"Memory Lane" (KGW, KGO). The comedy and drama found in the lives of small town people of the mid-west 20 years ago. 8 p. m.
Concert Artists
Arendale Birkenholz, violinist; Nino Facile, harpist; Dolores Cassinelli, soprano (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Orchestra direction Cesare Soderlo. 10:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensemble

Federation Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Mixed quartet and soloists. 7 p. m.
Characteristic Music
Burlingame (NBC). With a strong Spanish accent this time. 10:30 p. m.
Sweden (Libby-WJZ Chain transcontinental). The music of Sweden. 10:30 p. m.

Focal and Instrumental

Waitress (WJZ Chain). May Singl Breen. 10:30 p. m.
Andy Sanela. 7:15 p. m.
"Daguerotypes" (CBS). Soloists in old-time popular songs. 8 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Vincent Lopez's Orchestra (United-WJZ Chain). 7:30 p. m.
Recording Orchestra (Victor-WEAF Chain transcontinental). 8:30 p. m.
Musical Comedy Favorites (Alway Kent-WJZ Chain). Emphasis on Richard Rodgers. 10 p. m.
Phil Spittler's Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11:30 p. m.
Max Della Kjelstromers (United-NBC Pacific). Selections from "Milk and Honey" and current dance hits. 8:30 p. m.
Musketeers, direction Walter Boban (KFO, KGO). 11 p. m.

spires is lacking slightly during the summer months, the Gilman believes. The audience remains as large as it does during winter, however.

"Surveys which we have conducted show that only a small percentage of the radio audience is away from home during any extended period during the war months," Mr. Gilman pointed out. "And while the radio enthusiast is away he listens intently to programs offered at the resort, camp, tourist hotel or wherever he may be. He often carries his receiving set. This is made possible by the almost universal distribution in the West of electrical energy. The small portable, electric set can be transported with very little difficulty, and it has come to be a necessary item to camping equipment."

Mr. Gilman spoke also of the most recent findings concerning the hours of the day or evening during which the largest radio audience may be assured.

"We have found that there is a very definite and substantial audience between 5 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon," he said. "I believe the Eastern program has a part in building it. With the first nationwide radiocasts, the West coast auditor hurried home at hour during this hour insures a substantial audience augmented during the latter part of the period by the male members of the family."

"Our surveys also show that Saturday night and Sunday afford a big radio audience," Mr. Gilman explained. "In the earlier days of radio, people were inclined to believe that week-end saw a general exodus from home and the consequent lowering of the invisible audience."

"All chain radiocasts are popular in the West, whether they originate in the San Francisco studios of the National Broadcasting Company or in New York," Mr. Gilman concluded.

"Our surveys and a continuing increase in the audience mail, with constant mention of transcontinental radiocasts, are ample proof."

The Listener Speaks

THERE seems to be rather a lack of variety in radio offerings on Friday evenings now. Many humorous programs would be very much more diverting if they were not, in many instances, preceded and followed by others of the same kind. This superabundance of comedy is particularly evident in the WEAF Chain schedule which includes the "Raybestos Twins," the "Rapid Transit" sketches, the "Dark-Town Wanderers," the "Schradertown Band" and "The Family Goes Abroad."

The "Schradertown Band" entertainment contains within itself some of the most diverting elements. Allen and Louis Mason as "Gus and Louie" are as good as most comedy teams on the air, but they seem better than many others because of the relief provided by the band directed by Arthur Fryor. At first the elements of comedy are extended to the music provided by this organization, but laughs from this source could not be continued indefinitely, and the final result of balancing humor and serious music, in the present fashion, is that the humor is much better appreciated.

In the radio cast last Friday at 9:30, Gus and Louie were more than usually amusing as they attempted by fair means and foul to obtain fingerprints from prominent citizens—in the hope of finding a clue as to the identity of the thief who robbed their garage cash box. In the end of the telltale touch of the sheriff was to be seen on Louie's cheek, which had been struck by the irritated official.

Rode Stage as Boy; Now Comes by Plane

NEW YORK—A stagecoach rumbling over the road from New York to Easthampton, L. I., many years ago carried as a passenger a small boy who had just completed what was then considered a long railroad journey from Boston to New York City. It was 1873, and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was President. Vast western territories of the United States were still unsettled and subject to raids from the Indians. The telephone had not been invented, and such advances as airplanes and radios were smilingly relegated to fertile imaginations like that of Jules Verne.

But John Davidson, the passenger on the stage coach more than half a century ago, on his first visit to Boston since he left it on that well-remembered trip, chose to enter the city by air rather than by means of iron rails.

Swooping down from the skies in a large Colonial passenger airplane over the Boston harbor, which in his boyhood was picturesque with clipper ships and fishing boats, Mr. Davidson has just alighted at the East Boston airport after flying from New York in about a third the time his rail trip in 1873 required. He found himself in a busy air center where five passenger and mail lines operate regular airplane and seaplane service between various distant points.

Mr. Davidson will go to Craigville, Mass., to visit relatives.

SAN FRANCISCO CHOSEN

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—San Francisco was chosen as the 1936 convention city of the Fraternal Order of Eagles for the current annual convention. Charles J. Chenn, Sacramento, Calif., was elected president. The Grand Aerle Cup was awarded to the Framingham (Mass.) degree team, which was adjudged the best drilled, uniformed and disciplined body participating in the contest.

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THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The Chinese.
2. To climb over.
3. The New University College, Hink, Eng.
4. It lies in refusing to give time to non-essentials—in devoting to spend innumerable minutes on patterning, fussy little jobs.
5. To accept defeat graciously, with without boasting, make a good fight regardless of odds, play with good temper and teamwork, and avoid playing to the grandstand, and overcome the desire to win at any cost.

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THE HOME FORUM

William Cowper and "I"

IN THE literary interregnum of self Cowper, for example, was the fifteen years from the end of the first poet who found in the memories of his childhood days fit subjects for last of the classicists, to the accession of William Wordsworth, first of the great romanticists, a company of the great poets made ready the way for the new dynasty. Against the formality and intellectualism of the tradition of Dryden, Pope, and Dr. Johnson, sounded the voices of James Macpherson, George Crabbe, William Blake, Robert Burns, and William Cowper. Of all these poets preparing for a new freedom, none wrote with more quiet authority and telling effect than William Cowper.

The importance of Cowper in the annals of English literature has never been questioned. His significance has grown with the fame of his successors, and the more we admire the lyrics of Wordsworth and Coleridge, of Keats and Shelley, the greater is our respect for his forcefulness and herald.

Wherein lies the essential originality of William Cowper? Owing to it he made no great break with the classical tradition. His lyrics, poems, with the exception of "The Task," were couched in the heroic couplet used so often and so well by Alexander Pope. Even the splendid blank verse of "The Task" has a polish and an epigrammatic quality familiar to the eighteenth century, but little admired by the freedom-loving romanticists of the succeeding generation. Nor was his choice of subjects strikingly unconventional. True, he demonstrated a keener appreciation of nature and a warmer sympathy for humanity than most of his immediate predecessors. But so had Oliver Goldsmith, William Blake and Robert Burns. His great, his inestimable contribution was a new outlook which he brought to English literature: a spirit which, for want of a better title, I shall call the "autobiographical mood."

Never before in the annals of English literature did a poet's own personality so frankly take the foreground. That significant word "I" was scattered with a lavish hand across the pages of his poems. Yet of all English poets, Cowper would be the last we should accuse of egotism. He spoke with a childlike knowledge that what would be of interest to himself would be of interest to the world. The first person singular rings as true and as natural in his poems as it does in a personal letter or an informal conversation. Long retirement had taught him that it does not teach all men who experience it; that modesty, understanding, and self-confidence go hand in hand.

The "autobiographical mood" was something very new to English literature. Pope had taught "The proper study of a man is himself," Cowper, and the long line of lyrical poets and informal essayists which was to follow him, modified this to: "The proper study of each man is himself."

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The Pataguas—Chile

TRANSLATED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In the far-off fields of my country,
Where the trees go down into the bottom of the ravines
To drink the clear water,
They inspire those who have eyes to see,
With a host of beautiful and instructive thoughts.

There lives a beautiful tree,
Which the ax of the woodcutter does not smite,
And which, because it is beloved by the birds,
Is full of nests,
That hang from its branches
Like the real fruits of the patagua.

The pataguas are giants,
With immense trunks,
That fork as they enter the soil.
But those lofty trunks
Were formed of many stems,
Which kept coming closer together,
Contracting their circle,
Penetrating each other,
Till they blended into a single huge piece of timber,
The most imposing
In the central forests of my country.

As the little trees,
Emerging from the ground at different points,
Bent towards a common center,
There was formed,
And remains under the old tree,
A hollow by which the woodcutters profit.
There every patagua,
As in a place of sacrifice,
Will shelter the fire of the mountaineers,
To protect it from the fierce winds.

And think not
That the flames will harm its vitality.
The union formed by the stems is so close
That they glide over its substance
As over the hard rock.
And, more than shelters of fire,
The pataguas are also shelters of wholesome water. . . .
Always green,
That shelters the fire,
And that distills the nourishing water!
These are its real fruits:
And they are all due to that powerful union
Which draws the scattered stems together,
And blends them to form the Lord of the Forest!

—By PEDRO PRADO. Translated from the Spanish by ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.



Sea Gulls. From a Drypoint by Miss Winifred Austen.

MISS WINIFRED AUSTEN'S

new print adds another page

to the history of sea gulls

and gives further proof of her

assiduous and penetrating study

of her different models. A print like this

must of necessity have entailed a

vast amount of study, but the effect

is unlabored. Each individual bird

shows the sure grip of the artist on

her subject. The print is equally ex-

cellent as a study of birds and as an

artistic effort. The sea rolls and

surges, light froth floating on its dark

waters, and each gull is a picture in

itself; at the same time they all fit

into the artist's final scheme as if

nature herself had placed them there.

The whiteness of the lower gull al-

most shines, the black wings forming

a most effective contrast. And so

throughout the plate, black and white

skillfully set off each other, without

any clashing crudeness.

The Carpenter Coming

Derry walked under the dripping

canopy of the elm tree and, laying

his tools on the step at the front of

the cottage, sat down as he waited for

the carpenter to arrive for the day's

work. A resinous perfume of pine

and the warm redolence of cedar

shingles hung about him in a cling-

ing, enveloping cloud. The rain that

had fallen throughout the night in an

incessant, drenching downpour, had

ceased in that hushed hour that pre-

ceded the dawn, leaving the coun-

tryside fresh, cool and shining.

The sun had not yet risen above

the curtain of trees that backed the

cottage, but filtered warmly through

the glistening branches in clear, leaf-

broken delicacies of pattern. His

slanting rays crept obliquely into the

orchard across the road and, before

the warmth of its coming, white

clouds of mist rolled away from the

black tree trunks and drifted across

the fields, like a scattered flock of

sheep or like moving bushes of fine,

Boyhood in Paris

For a boyhood passed in many lands

I would be loath to exchange any

knowledge I have acquired from

books, and I am particularly grate-

ful for the days I was permitted to

enjoy in Paris before reaching my

teens. To know the charm of that

city of perennial youth one must

have been a youth within it or, bet-

ter still, a boy.

Shy of playmates, because I was

not an adept at games, I took delight

in things I saw rather than in those

I did; therefore when I look back

upon Paris as the revel of my boy-

hood I view it in a manner different

from that of a reader, the joy

of whose early years was baseball,

cricket, or any of the athletic sports

in which I did not excel. In fact,

when I declare the Champs Elysees

and the gardens of the Tuileries to

be places the memory of which glows

warmest in my heart, let me

declare forthwith that it was not

what I did as a boy which gave me

enjoyment, but rather what I saw;

and that in roaming the gravel paths

of the Tuileries I saw many things

the memory of which is still enchant-

ing.

It was there that I learned to ap-

preciate grace, symmetry, delicacy

and all the elusive things which unite

in making that most elusive of all

things—beauty. "He hath a daily

beauty in his life," sang the greatest

of poets; and whenever I have been

obliged to dwell within the shadow

of ugliness I have longed for the

witchery that was my boyhood's lot

in Paris. Nay, I would not exchange

the tastes acquired while playing

beneath her spreading trees for

provisions in any game that was ever

played.

While the comrades I had left be-

hind in my native city were battling

a ball amid the empty barrels and

cans of a vacant lot, I trundled

L'ambiente

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese

su questa pagina

QUANDO noi ci guardiamo d'at-

torno, avvertiamo di essere

circondati da spettacoli e da

suoni materiali, da certi effetti at-

mosferici e da certe personalità di-

verse, e tutto ciò forma il nostro

ambiente esterno ed immediato. Noi

riceviamo l'impressione che noi vi-

viamo e lavoriamo in mezzo a que-

ste cose che ci circondano e quindi

faciamo esperienza delle gioie e dei

dolori dell'esistenza umana. Al sen-

sore materiale queste sensazioni esterne

appariscono come quelle che formano

il mondo attuale, quello che cade

sotto i nostri cinque sensi. Tuttavia,

non vi è mai un momento in cui noi

non abbia coscienza, almeno sino ad

un certo punto, di una percezione che

non dipende da alcun senso materiale

e di una conoscenza di carattere in-

tuitivo.

In questo dominio mentale, i pen-

sieri diventano attivi o passivi sotto

l'impulso di motivi e scopi diversi.

Quivi la conoscenza umana è anali-

zata e classificata; le opinioni si

formano; le credenze si stabiliscono

e si formulano le leggi—ogni cosa in

fatti che è conosciuta per mezzo dei

sensi fisici, diventa parte dell'ambien-

te mentale di ciascuno, in forma di

figurazioni mentali. Se uno pensa so-

lamente di cose materiali, questo mon-

dano materiale quanto l'ambiente

esterno. Però, quando per mezzo

della fede e della speranza, il pen-

siero si solleva nella scala degli esseri,

una coscienza ad accorgersi che non il

cosiddetto regno della mente mor-

tales, né il mondo materiale formano

il suo vero ambiente; ed allora una

coscienza a percepire i primi segni

della realtà divina.

Questa penetrazione nella realtà

dell'essere spirituale e questa con-

statazione della natura illusoria del

senso materiale e di tutte le sue

connessioni materiali, ci guidano a

comprendere il significato di quell'af-

fermazione dell'Apostolo Paolo, che

in Dio noi "viviamo, e ci muoviamo,

e siamo". Per lo studio della Scienza

Cristiana noi impariamo che vivere

in Dio significa esser consoci con Dio

e sempre presente, e che l'uomo ad

immaginare e simiglianza di Dio, Men-

te infinita, vive nell'atmosfera dello

Spirito ed è in ogni tempo circondato

dalla bontà e dalla benignità di Dio.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mrs. Eddy mostra il

modo come si può acquistare mag-

giore conoscenza dell'ambiente spi-

rituale, quando dice (p. 263, 264): "Il

corpo evanescente della materia, il

corpo mortale e la terra materiale

sono concetti passeggeri della mente

umana. Essi tengono il campo prima

che appariscano i fatti permanenti

e la loro perfezione nello Spirito.

Le loro creazioni del pensiero

mortale debbono finalmente cedere

il luogo alle forme gloriose che

noi talvolta miriamo nella camera

della mente divina, quando la raggu-

glione mentali e spirituali ed eterna-

li mortali devono guardare ad il la-

delle forme finite ed evanescenti se

vogliono acquistare il senso vero

delle cose. E dove potrà fermarsi lo

sguardo se non nell'inscrutabile re-

gno della Mente?" Non si acquista "

il senso vero delle cose" col cambiare

l'ambiente materiale, o col recarsi a

vivere in paesi nuovi, ma col cam-

biare il proprio modo di pensare dal

punto di vista materiale a quello

spirituale. Quando ciò avviene "i fatti

permanent" dell'essere, cominciano

ad apparire ed a far penetrare nella

coscienza le cose dello Spirito, sino

a che non si abbia la chiara compren-

sione che

Quando uno ritrova il suo vero

ambiente nel regno dello Spirito,

"nell'atmosfera dell'amor divino",

comincia ad esprimere in modo natu-

rale e normale e nelle sue occupazioni

quotidiane la gioia e la felicità del

vivere spirituale. Quando uno cerca

di tutto "il regno di Dio", tutte le

cose di cui ha bisogno gli vengono

dare, i pesi vengono alleviati, le ma-

lattie guarite. Cristo Gesù predicava

"l'evangelo del regno"; egli guariva

ogni sorta di malattie e di sofferenze

in mezzo al popolo. Dai suoi vicini

egli era conosciuto come "il fale-

gname", ed esternamente egli viveva

come la gente del popolo dello spi-

rito, eppure egli diceva: "Io e il

Padre siamo una stessa cosa", mo-

strando che era la sua comprensione

di vivere nello Spirito che lo rendeva

capace di compiere tante guarigioni.

San Paolo scrive: "Se noi viviamo

per lo Spirito, camminiamo altresì per

lo Spirito", dimostrando il frutto del

vivere spirituale nella esperienza gio-

iosa. Come il coltivatore gioisce,

della fruttificazione dei campi, così

noi dovremmo gioire nel coltivare

tal qualità quali l'amore, la pace,

la bontà, la temperanza, la fede, il

moderare, che qualunque sia la nostra

condizione, noi possiamo raccogliere

un frutto abbondante di opere buone.

Allora noi constatiamo che il nostro

vero ambiente è nel realizzare per

noi stessi e per gli altri il regno dei

cieli in terra. Questa realizzazione

può avvenire soltanto per la retta

Environment

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS ONE looks about him, he is

aware of being encompassed by

material sights and sounds, and by

certain atmospheric effects, and by

divers personalities, all of which form

his immediate external environment.

Amid these surroundings one appears

to dwell, to work, and to experience

the joys and sorrows of human ex-

istence. To material sense these out-

ward semblances form the world of

the actual, that which comes within

the scope of the five personal senses.

Yet there never is a moment when

one is not conscious, to a certain ex-

tent at least, of a perception not de-

pendent upon any material sense, and

of a knowledge that is intuitive.

In this mental realm, thoughts be-

come active or passive as they are

stirred by diverse motives and aims.

Here human knowledge is analyzed

and classified; opinions are formed;

beliefs are established and human

laws formulated—everything, in fact,

that is known through the physical

senses becomes a part of one's men-

tal environment, in the form of men-

tal pictures. If one thinks only of

material things, this mental world

where one dwells in thought is as

material as one's outward surround-

ings. As, however, through faith and

hope thought rises in the scale of be-

ing, one begins to see that neither

the realm of so-called mortal mind

nor the material world forms his

real environment; and so one begins

to feel the first inklings of divine

reality.

This insight into the reality of spir-

itual being and the illusive nature of

mortal thought and its material ac-

companiments leads one to under-

stand the meaning of the Apostle

Paul's statement that in God "we

live, and move, and have our being."

And through the study of Christian

Science one learns that to live in God

means to be conscious that God is

ever present, and that man in the

image and likeness of God, Infinite

Mind, dwells in the atmosphere of

Spirit, and is at all times accom-

panied by God's goodness and lov-

ing-kindness.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy shows how

one may become more cognizant of

spiritual environment, where she says

(pp. 263, 264): "The fading forms of

matter, the mortal body and material

earth, are the fleeting concepts of the

human mind. They have their day

placed over it, with which he fans

himself, keeps off flies, etc., while

he sits reading, with only a small

portion of his foot; and many other

curiosities and inventions, all his own,

but of lesser note. . . . His manners

were perfectly easy, and everything

about him seemed to diffuse an un-

strained freedom and happiness. He

has an incessant vein of humor, ac-

companied with an uncommon vivac-

ity which seems as natural and in-

voluntary as his breathing. He urged

me to call on him again, but my short

leaves would not admit. We took our

lodgings. . . . From 'The Rocking-Chair

An American Institution,' by WALTER

A. DYER and ESTHER STEVENS FRASER.

Of True Dispatch

Measure not dispatch by the times

of sitting, but by the advancement of

the business. And as in races it is not

the large stride or high lift that makes

the speed, so in business the keeping

close to the matter, and not taking

it too much at once, procureth

dispatch. It is to the care of some only

to come off speedily for the time; or

to contrive some false periods of

business because they may seem men

of dispatch. But it is one thing to

abbreviate by contracting, another by

cutting off; and business so handled

will bring slings and scoldings goth

commonly backward and forward in

an unsteady manner. I knew a wise

man that had it for a by-word, when

he saw men hasten to a conclusion,

"Stay a little, that we may make

an end the sooner."

Give good hearing to those that

give the first information in busi-

ness; and rather direct them in the

beginning, than interrupt them in the

continuance of their speeches; for he

that is put out of his own order

will go forward and backward, and

he never obtains what he wants upon

his memory, than he could have been

if he had gone on in his own course.

But sometimes it is seen that the

moderator is more troublesome than

the actor.

Iterations are commonly loss of

time. But there is no such gain of

time as to iterate often the state of

the question; for it chaseth away

many a frivolous speech as it is com-

ing forth. Long and curious speeches

are as fit for dispatch as a robe or

mantle with a long train is for use.

Prefaces, and passages, and excusa-

tions, and other speeches of refer-

ence to the person, are great

wastes of time; and though they

seem to proceed of modesty, they are

bravery. Yet beware of being too

material when there is any impossi-

bility or obstruction in men's wills. . . .

To choose time is to save time;

and an unreasonable motion is but

beating the air. There be three parts

of business: the preparation, the de-

bate or examination, and the perfor-

mance. Whereof, if you look for dis-

patch, let the middle only be the

work of many, and the first and last

the work of few.—FRANCIS BACON, in

"Essays or Counsels, Civil and Moral"

(1625).

comprende dell'unità spirituale di

Dio e dell'uomo e del dominio a lui

dato da Dio. Avendo trovato il regno

di Dio "dentro di sé stesso", come

Gesù diceva, che ciascuno può fare,

non bisogna altro se non riflettere

la qualità di Dio, il bene, nella vita

quotidiana, onde portare il cielo in terra.

Ciò è messo in chiaro da Mrs. Eddy

FAX ASSESSING ON FAIR BASIS IN CHICAGO AREA

New Appraisal of Property to Be Determined by Uniform System

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The task of revaluing Chicago's \$5,000,000,000 worth of real property has been carried out on order of William H. Malone, chairman of the Illinois State Tax Commission, after a study of evidence showing widespread inequalities in assessments.

For the first time, Cook County this year will have an equal land and constitutional assessment, declared George O. Fairweather, assistant business manager of the Chicago Tribune, and one of the leaders in securing the reform. This reform, in his opinion, not only will bring property owners to a square deal instead of the widespread underassessment and overassessment of the past, and also that property owners will be restored.

This year, reform, commenced Mr. Fairweather, was accomplished in about two years, thanks to the continuing nature of the facts uncovered by an impartial investigation. The new appraisal was made by a method that eliminates most of the glaring abuses of the old Harry S. Cullom, an expert engaged for the job, prepared a manual for assessors. As a result, real property this year will be assessed uniformly on the basis of 25 per cent of the cash value. This will bring in as much revenue as the unequal assessments of other years. It is estimated, previously, the assessment of individual assessments ranged from 10 to 15 per cent to more than 100, depending on the assessor's estimate and the owner's ability to get a reduction.

Assurance that this plan will be carried out is given by the joint commission on real estate valuation, of which Mr. Fairweather is chairman. This committee, composed of representatives of business and civic organizations, including Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president of Northwestern University, and government officials, was appointed by the county board to investigate the tax situation and recommend a remedy.

For years people here had been aware that all was not right with the assessment. The Chicago Teachers' Federation had long urged the need for equitable assessment; but the inequalities continued. "The assessment and the review administration were politically degraded," said Mr. Fairweather. "Promises of tax reduction were made to get votes and this penetrated into every precinct of the city and to all classes of voters."

At last Prof. Hubert D. Simpson of Northwestern University began a study of local taxation practice for the Institute for Research in Land Economics. A few months later a joint commission was appointed, and undertook to finance Dr. Simpson's work on a larger scale. It also employed another expert, John O. Ross, executive secretary of the Chicago Association of Commerce administered a budget of \$25,000 a year for investigation of the commission for the past 25 years.

These investigations produced facts when Dr. Simpson and his staff went through, they were able to estimate the appraisal value with the actual sale value of 644 parcels of property. They found that 40 per cent of the property was overassessed or assessed in other words, one out of five paying the \$20,000,000 that other group was escaping.

With these findings Mr. Fairweather's committee began a campaign of education. He and his group addressed some 200 civic meetings. Newspapers gave wide publicity to the results of investigations. The Illinois State Tax Commission heard the facts, and complied with an order for a complete reassessment and for the publication of the tax lists, a legal requirement overlooked for 30 years.

It was no easy task to get these orders enforced. Two acts of the legislature were found necessary to remove legal difficulties. The State's attorney co-operated by supplying special assistants to see that the order was carried out.

"The joint commission realizes that its work is not started," Mr. Fairweather stated. "It has established a principle. Now it must see it carried out fairly. It should also be remembered that the assessing and reviewing functions are being administered by the cumbersome organization provided by law. All the forces interested in improved taxation should co-operate in an effort to get the Government to reorganize and simplify existing machinery."

"Our commission, or some other agency, should now investigate the tax-spending branch of government. There is no reason why such an effort cannot bring about as efficient administration of other departments of the city's business as this modern assessment program promises to do in the gathering of public revenues," Mr. Fairweather concluded.

FAILING DAYLIGHT SENDS BIRDS SOUTH

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—The research work of Dr. William Rowan, professor of zoology at Alberta University, in studying habits of migration in birds has received recognition from two American universities which have granted funds toward this work. Harvard University has offered \$300 and Johns Hopkins University has sent a notification that \$500 is available for Dr. Rowan's tests. A private citizen of Boston has also given \$200 toward the investigation.

Dr. Rowan's research shows that it is not cold weather nor shortage of food which causes birds to migrate south in winter but the failing daylight which causes the feathered folk to journey southward. With the aid of artificial light Dr. Rowan has found the birds have shown no desire to migrate in winter.

Statues of Tourist Information



Friendly Travel Agents—Havens in Prince Albert Coats—Await the Arrivals From the Boat Trains.

Official Meeter of Boat Trains in Paris Finds Thrill in His Job

'Funny Little Engine Toots Its Funny Little Whistle,' and Another Load of Tourists Throws Itself Contentedly Into Hands of the Travel Agents

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paris, France.—The annual American pilgrimage to Europe has been flowing and is ebbling. Half a million holiday-bound, culture-seeking Americans have flocked across the sea. The Parisian sees them at play along his boulevards, in his parks and his restaurants and when the last one is gone he will suddenly realize that he became actually acquainted with only a dozen or so.

I stood on the Quai at the Gare St. Lazare not long ago as the boat train from the Leveche pulled in to discharge its 500 Americans upon Paris. I have been meeting boat trains for several years. It is my business.

As I placed myself a little to one side and watched this stream of tourists swarm over the platform and overflow into the station in a dash for taxis, I was impressed with the thought that this boat train crowd was, in its general aspect, much like the very first boat train I had welcomed to Paris, and not particularly different from the hundreds of others I had met in between and might go on meeting indefinitely. In the dingy half light of the Gare St. Lazare the last pair of the quarter-mile of tracks is reserved for the transatlantic boat trains. The concourse into which they discharge their loads is forever filled with a well-mixed crowd rushing here and there, seemingly without rhyme or reason.

Awaiting the Boat Train

Fifteen minutes before the boat train is due a much less mixed crowd drifts slowly across from the station proper and sits on the Quai in groups of three or four. The representatives of the numerous agencies for smoothing the way of the traveler, professional meeters of boat trains like myself, stand aloof in little knots, looking extremely bored in their Prince Albert coats and gold lettered caps proclaiming to the anxious traveler that here is a haven, a friend who will take care of him, see him through the bustling station and safely across the utterly confusing city of his hotel.

People wander up and down the long platform, ever craning necks for a glimpse of the engine around the long curve. Suddenly, with a burst of energy that is always surprising, a hundred blue-jacketed porters come bursting upon the Quai from all directions. They materialize out of nothingness and swarm across the platform, each with a splendid red-belted fellow, ready to snatch the first piece of baggage to be thrust from a compartment window. Other trains are deserted by their while a boat train crowd clears through the station, for these alert porters are here to take care of the men and women who are to be had from one tourist with a couple of handbags than from carrying the young trunks of a dozen Frenchmen.

Before the train has fairly come to a stop the utmost confusion reigns on the length of the Quai. Blue-jacketed porters snap suddenly to life to dart up and down the platform, gathering in an old lady here, two schoolgirls there or a dignified banker with his good lady and maybe a couple of youngsters. Given 15 minutes, 15 couriers will invariably have 100 tourists all nicely herded into 15 little groups, baggage neatly stacked, porters engaged, and all lined up ready for the march to the taxis.

How does he choose his customers from that confused mass of humanity? He doesn't. He lets them choose him. He merely rushes up and down making himself conspicuous and they are drawn to him as to a magnet. One glance at his elegant gold lettering and they are his. The tourist expecting to be met by a professional guide usually proclaims the fact by the usual air with which he looks around.

Then minutes of uncertainty in which everyone tries to talk to everyone else. Then the entire mass begins to flow toward the exits and in another 15 minutes the Quai is deserted.

Reporters Spot the Celebrities

Through it all your alert reporter has sought out the celebrities, often an extremely willing prey. On every boat train there are a certain number of these noted people. It may be a celebrated actor or screen star, a celebrated humorist, lawyer, pianist or statesman. Or it may be, and frequently is, all of them at once.

The reporter, although he probably has never seen any of these celebrities before, has informed himself beforehand and knows just what to expect. This he is prepared for the difficult task of obtaining half a dozen interviews while 500 people, including those to be interviewed, are busily engaged getting baggage off the train and out of the station. His task, however, is less difficult than it would seem to be. The celebrities have never tried to elude him. Nine times out of ten he will

artist, the designer and the girl who plans to study at the Sorbonne. Dozens of young men in plus fours are conspicuous. The college sophomore is always there in numbers, horn-rimmed spectacles and fraternity pin the badges of his profession; several very nice ladies from Evanston or Westchester, Pa.; the former school-teacher now on her honeymoon, efficient and business-like (she will later embarrass her new husband by knowing more than the guide who shows them the Louvre and Notre Dame); high-school youngsters unusually carefree; the wholesale hardware dealer from Louisville; the Omaha banker; buyers for the Bon Ton Shoppers from a hundred towns in a dozen states; and a Metropolitain Opera star.

Another curious thing about this recital is that I, who have met literally hundreds of boat trains which travel loose enough in the same week in and week out, find myself, week in and week out, able to work up a tremendous excitement whenever the funny little engine shows its funny little whistle and another train load of Americans pull in.

There are always young girls coming over to study in Paris, in the Place des Vosges, study interior decorating, at the Beaux Arts or a hundred other schools public and private. There is always the budding



Eating in French

Office Cat on the Keys Helps Study Testing Quality of Piano Wires

Among the products into which bits of pig iron are converted are piano wires. Three groups are vitally interested in piano wires: manufacturers of pianos, makers of the wires and pianists. The American Steel and Wire Company has experimented to find out the elements that make dependable piano wire. While not one of its major products, more of this wire is produced by this company than any other.

The company's acoustical engineer, William Braid White, summoned to the laboratory such artists as Vladimir Horowitz, Olga Samoroff, Ernest Schelling, Peter the laboratory cat (an artist that dashed off 12 notes at once in the grand manner and continued to produce a continuous tone to the total result) and John Erskine, who, before he was a college professor and an historian wearing the gay colors of a novelist, was a pianist. So the artists struck notes in the laboratory, and the sound passed through a microphone to an oscilloscope. The resulting Westinghouse oscillograph, an instrument adapted to acoustical laboratory needs.

Wire's Vibrations Studied It reveals the number of vibrations per second, the harmonics that distract the tone from its true wave formation in a single note or, perhaps, color it to the length of the wire. The American Steel and Wire Company agreed it knew comparatively little about the peculiarities of piano wire. Oh, it knew if such wire behaved well, if, on the contrary, the wire produced unhappy sounds that the piano manufacturer had to answer for, there was little to show, accurately, why.

Piano manufacturers cannot afford to place an instrument on the market without a suitable guaranty of results. Some people, not knowing in the least the scientific factors involved, can be very exacting. Mr. White and his principals took a hand, not only as a development in the wire industry but as an adventure and contribution to the art of music. For the heart of musical sound from the piano is the steel in its wires, and no lovely evenness of sound, no smoothness of touch, no mastery of technique can prevail over faulty wiring.

"Wire-Content" Is Factor The piano's strings provide its primary vibration, being struck by hammers controlled through the keys. It is the artist's touch on the keys which controls the speed imparted to the hammer as it strikes the string; thus, all variety and luxury of piano sound are the consequence of delicately controlled hammer strokes through command over the keys. But such command can be completely nullified by impoverished "wire-content." And this was the problem upon which the acoustical engineer went to work.

Now the results of the sound wave photography show, for instance, that Ernest Schelling and Olga Samoroff, whose hands and knees just what to strike the same key on the same piano, one after the other, and deliberately intending to produce the same sound, produced entirely different

ent sounds, both in amplitude and color or wave shape. Mr. Horowitz, striking the same key at the same piano twice, first softly, then more forcefully, produced an unlooked-for difference in sound, so that the primary tones not only differed in strength, but in tone color or quality. Generally, the experiments show that each time the artist strikes a key he secures an individual loudness and an individual tone color. Two artists, attempting to produce identical effects, apparently find it impossible.

Research Aids Artist The effect of the research is to throw much light upon the problems of the musician in physics, mechanics and his own primary art of music. A research which will first render a tone produced upon a piano or other instrument and then photograph that tone enables both manufacturer and artist to consider what is left to be discovered on the side of mechanical and artistic improvement.

Mr. White's work is the larger investigation of the general behavior of steel wire under tension. But besides bewildering figures, recording the amount of fine steel wire required for stringing a grand piano, and the ability of such wire to withstand strain to produce identical effects, the research turns up a new guaranty for manufacturers of pianos, a new field of guidance for artists in the production of well-colored musical sound, and a fresh aesthetic adventure for concertgoers.

WIRE-CONTENT IS FACTOR

REPORT TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore.—Through the efforts of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 80 new families were located in Oregon during July, it is reported by W. G. Ide, secretary.

The settlers purchased land valued at \$369,850. Average bought amounted to 25.58, while in July one year ago 27 new families who settled here purchased outright only 291 acres. During the first seven months of this year a total of 387 new families have settled in Oregon and have purchased property value at \$1,492,575.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/2 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement for a room or rooms must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

PARIS SUBURBS—Young French lady gives French lessons, pupils received; chaplains, MILLE, CHARLON, NEAU, 151 rue de Valenciennes, Levallois (Seine).

PARIS—Mlle. Ducros, former professor in American College, gives French lessons; translation, preparation, thesis, 102, Ar. Victor-Hugo.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

MINICIE—Refined family, takes paying guests, villa, excellent situation near English Garden; English, French, German spoken. DR. LEBLANC, 2, rue de Valenciennes, Levallois (Seine).

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France

PARIS (Continued)

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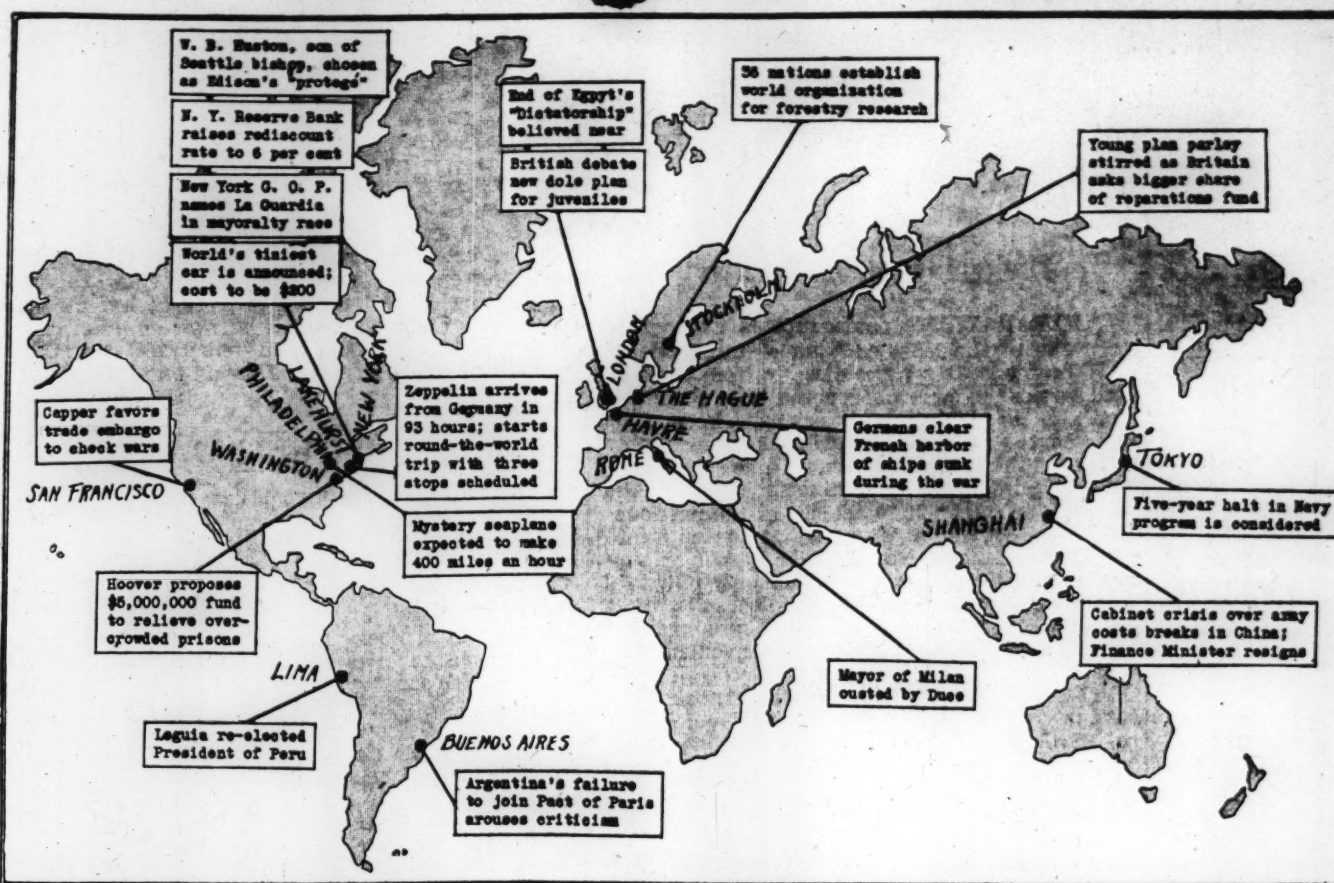
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DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance



The Sea Lion

Pacific City, Ore.
A young sea lion had been found asleep on the rocks here by one of the residents, and while visiting this community the writer went with some friends to see the newcomer.

Upon entering the gate the visitors were met by a small dog whose warning bark was that of a determined protector.

As the visitors proceeded they discovered that the dog was sharing her kennel with the stranger and seemed greatly concerned for its safety.

While the writer petted the sea lion the dog stood by watching very eagerly, and when the greeting was over the dog licked the little head and face with fond affection.

A man related how he had gone out one morning and found the baby sea lion, went to it and petted it, remarking that it seemed to enjoy being handled, not being at all afraid of him.

Then he put it into the ocean, but it came out again, and when he started to his home, which was but a short distance, the sea lion followed him. When the dog understood the situation, they became inseparable friends.

The little sea lion waddled down to the water every day to take a dip, while the dog stood on the beach eagerly watching. After the swim the two would come back to the house like a couple of cronies out for a stroll.

This evidence of friendliness and solicitude for the strange animal on the part of the small dog made a profound impression on the writer.

Brevities

Florida Times-Union: Men are real smart. They have invented the radio, telephone, airplanes, steam engines and thousands of other things. They are still lugging around coats on their arms on hot days, however.

Detroit News: A young dentist, just setting up an office in this city, was given an old magazine shower by friends recently.

Dublin Opinion: It is rumored that a corporation recently, instead of forwarding a check, merely sent it.

Judge: Give a man enough rope and he'll get most of the camping equipment tied on the car.

A Quotation for Today

IS THERE a cross word that tries to be said?
Don't let it, my dear, don't let it.
Just speak two pleasant words, quick, in its stead,
And that will make you forget it.

—R. L. STEVENSON

A Word a Day

Cognizant

This adjective is a comparatively modern introduction into our language. It was not in the dictionary of the eighteenth century, nor was it included in Webster's of 1829. Its simple definition is "having cognizance or knowledge of," that knowledge having been attained by observation or reliable information.

Cognizance comes to us through the French from the Latin *co* (cum), "with," and *gnoscere*, "to get a knowledge of"; hence, "to become acquainted with." As generally understood, it denotes perception of facts, conscious recognition of material. A thing that is in the range of human observation we may be said to be cognizant of.

As compared with "sensible," we find that "cognizant," like "aware," is based on facts, on certain information or observation, while "sensible" emphasizes the element of feeling or consciousness in one's knowledge.

As a legal term, to be cognizant means to have the power of jurisdiction, to be competent to deal judicially with a cause, crime, etc.

The word is pronounced like *kog-niz-ant*; the first syllable is stressed; the *a* sounds as in *odd*, *as* in *it*, *a* as in *account*.

He explained the circumstance, of which the judge was already cognizant.

Note: Webster's first choice to accept as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

Bulgaria's Perfume Industry
During the early summer months the perfume industry of Bulgaria gives employment to several thousand workers. Only the dark red roses are grown for the industry.

FISH HUNTING IN ICELAND
Iceplane is used to locate shoals of fish.

Seats in Congress
When the question was raised in the United States Congress regarding the seating of Smith and Vane, whether their credentials should be accepted and their records investigated later, it was discovered that charges touching the election and qualifications of senators-elect had been made in 45 cases. In 29 times the Senate accepted the credentials and investigated later; 16 times the Senate refused to seat the senators-elect until after the investigation. Precedents were therefore furnished for those on either side.

Fraternal Orders
It is estimated that the membership in America's fraternal orders exceeds 23,000,000. In their quest for titles the organizations have almost exhausted the animal kingdom, there being among others, orders of Bears, Beavers, Blue Geese, Buffalo, Bucks, Camels, Cooties, Deer, Ducks, Eagles (Red and Golden), Elks, Fleas, Goats, Larks, Lions, Monkeys, Moose, Mules, Orioles, Owls, Red Roosters, Reindeer, Serpents, Shrimps, Stags, White Rabbits and White Rats.

The Stork
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Where: France.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: One of the leading spirits of the French Revolution. She was the child of a Paris artisan, her keen intelligence having been little fostered by the home environment.

Yet the young Marie Jeanne Philipon contrived to teach herself, in part through her wide reading. She early experienced a liking for Plutarch and that taste remained with her always. In time she progressed to the works of more recent writers in her own land: Bossuet, Montesquieu, Rousseau and Voltaire. This was her thought gradually prepared for the leading part she was to play in events of the French Revolution.

Jean Marie Roland, her husband and a provincial, was later to be a member of the ministry during the last months of the reign of Louis XVI. It was while the two were living at Lyons that articles began to appear in a local newspaper, written by Madame Roland, signed by her husband. Filled as they were with fervid political hopes, these papers won an audience even in Paris and brought their authors before the public.

M. Roland was sent to the capital on business of the city of Lyons with the Constituent Assembly. It was not long before the two had settled permanently in Paris and were identified with the revolutionary party, not long before Madame Roland's salon became the meeting-place of the Jacobins.

It was her intellect which commanded attention. She was observing, clear-headed, calm in her judgments; she had that fire of enthusiasm which inspired action. She and her husband were distinctly useful in planning and executing those steps which led to the dethronement of the King. Then the extreme radicals, which made the party of the Mountain, rose to power and M. Roland could not acquiesce in their policies. Accusations were hurled at his head and, in the end, his wife did not escape the fate of so many who opposed the trend of whatever faction was momentarily in control. On a scaffold, beholding a recently erected statue to Liberty, Madame Roland let fall the famous exclamation: "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Chicago and the St. Lawrence

THE Williamstown Institute, which is so frequently the scene of important international discussions, considered this week the highly important question as to whether the diversion of the water of the Great Lakes by Chicago through its drainage canal can be considered a violation of the treaties guaranteeing unimpeded navigation to Americans and Canadians alike in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system. The question has immediate importance because it is suggested that Canada may retaliate by refusing consideration of the proposition, emanating from the United States, of a deep waterway through the St. Lawrence from the Great Lakes to the sea.

While P. E. Corbett, dean of McGill University, who raised the question, is a man of high standing in the Dominion, and a recognized student of the relationships between Canada and the United States, his utterances of course cannot be taken as official. Indeed, it is probable that had he held an official status he would not have been quite so extreme in his point of view. The question of the right of Chicago to the waters of Lake Michigan is one which has long perplexed international lawyers and befogged the relationship between the United States and its neighbor to the north. It has been discussed in the legislative bodies of both countries; has been submitted to inquiry by the executives of each nation; has been the subject of prolonged hearings before successive American Secretaries of War, and has had its adjudication so far as the United States alone is concerned by the Supreme Court. Nevertheless, it is still an arguable proposition, and moreover even those living on the south side of the Canadian line must look upon the Chicago use of this water as to some extent an invasion of their rights, as well as of Canadian rights, for any serious interference with navigation on the Great Lakes or the channels flowing out of them will affect American shipping quite as much as that of Canada.

In raising this question before so representative a body of citizens as gathered at Williamstown, Mr. Corbett rendered a good service to both nations. But it would seem that he overlooks a tribunal ready at hand to settle the question when he urges that it be referred either to the World Court or to some new arbitration body to be created by mutual consent. It would seem emphatically to come within the province of the International Joint Commission, which for many years has been handling with notable success questions arising from disputed claims relative to the boundary waters of the United States and Canada and their tributaries. This International Joint Commission has been one of the notable diplomatic successes of the last quarter century. Composed of three members from each side of the line, it is at all times prepared to take cognizance of questions referred to it by either government. Thus far in its entire existence it has never failed to reach a unanimous conclusion on all vexed questions, and a conclusion which has been satisfactory to both governments.

Mr. Corbett, instead of suggesting that Canada would undertake reprisals for Chicago's action by attempting to close the St. Lawrence to American shipping, or by refusing co-operation in the building of a deep waterway through the now difficult portions of that stream, might better have urged the immediate reference of the question at issue to this commission. International agreements are not made easier when one or the other of the parties opens the discussion with a threat.

Ceylon and Self-Government

PERHAPS because of its smallness and remoteness, the premier crown colony of the British Empire has received scant attention from Parliament in the past. Indeed, until the appointment of the recent Donoughmore commission, the British public and its legislators either ignored the case of Ceylon altogether or classed it indiscriminately with that of India. The commission's inquiry into the working of the Government of Ceylon, and its suggested improvements, at least made clear to the world that this island of 8,000,000 people was as isolated, politically, from India as could possibly be imagined. Its analysis disclosed "the pearl of the Orient" as a microcosm swarming with racial, religious and economic factions, and inhabited by a population for the most part ill-educated and inexperienced in politics.

The advent of the present Government, it is now seen, is not likely appreciably to increase Ceylon's chances for the early concession of self-government. The attitude of those members of it who are interested in Ceylon remains, at present, as decidedly negative as that of their predecessors in office. They point out that the mass of the possible voters in Ceylon are in a state of primitive ignorance, and that even the educated have not yet learned to put aside the prejudices of creed, race, caste, social and professional status, etc., in the common task of building up the welfare and individuality of their country. With such an electorate, they add, self-government for Ceylon would mean simply the exploitation of the country by native capitalists, adventurers and trouble makers.

There is a measure of truth in this argument, and, as the solution of Ceylon's political future

will be viewed as a precedent with regard to the determination of that of other native communities, Great Britain has every reason to proceed slowly and carefully in the matter. Nevertheless, the rightful aspirations of the Ceylonese should not be shelved.

There are certainly difficulties to be disposed of which may seem to many out of proportion to the size and importance of Ceylon, but the results which have sprung out of sympathy, understanding and constructive statecraft in lesser spheres than this have been sufficient, in the past, to excite the praise and admiration of the world.

Dickering at The Hague

REPARATIONS conference is necessarily one of the least edifying of international reunions. It springs directly from the war and carries the mark of its parenthood conspicuously in its conduct and bearing. The nations represented at its tables are almost inevitably shown in the light of un-Genevian selfishness, as they pursue the bargaining incidental to the winding up of the financial side of the past conflict. None of the creditor nations can appeal to the sympathy of a world public opinion in support of its particular claims. The only universal sentiment awakened by the discussion is a devout hope that the whole business may be settled amicably and with all convenient dispatch.

There is a general sense of regret, therefore, at the prospective delay caused by the demands of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer for revision in the terms of the Young plan, regardless of the arguments which Philip Snowden advances in support of his case. Much may be said in favor of that case. The Chancellor is one of Britain's foremost economists, and when he points out that the Young plan's departure from the terms of the Spa agreement in 1921 has brought advantages to France and Italy and corresponding disadvantages to Britain, and that the new arrangement for postponable payments further accentuates the disproportion, there can be no denying the force of the argument. Moreover, slow recovery from the war has made the burden of debt particularly severe for Britain, who, in her prompt measures for settling the debt question with the United States, placed herself at an initial economic disadvantage as compared with her war allies.

At the same time it is easy for other nations to reply that every one of the allied nations, great and small, has its record of war sacrifices and devastation and its reason for special treatment, and that it was the very complexity of the combined claims for reparation money that saw the only hope of adjustment in a committee of financial experts as free as possible from political restraint. It is easy to show that the Young plan, now before the delegates at The Hague, is the fruit of long and careful study, and presumably the one plan capable of reconciling the creditors' claims with Germany's acknowledged ability to pay. Such a plan, it can be submitted, is workable, and therefore, whatever its defects in detail, should be allowed to stand.

These are the arguments which any serious dissentient from the present plan inevitably raises against himself, and they are arguments which will line up a large measure of sympathy. This circumstance the British Government has unquestionably taken into account, and it would seem that, despite Mr. Snowden's trenchant criticism of the Young plan, the governments most involved in his strictures do not regard the gesture as more than the signal for a little more bargaining.

No nation at the present stage of European affairs can afford to torpedo the Young plan and risk a reopening of the whole reparations question. The loss in such an event would far outweigh the few millions of annuities involved in the present controversy. Moreover, whoever may gain by a return to the method of bargaining, the moral advantage will clearly remain with the nation that has shown a willingness to yield a point in the interests of universal good will.

Bolivia Again Asks a Hearing

THAT Latin America, taken as a whole, was pleased that the recent agreement between Chile and Peru finally relegated the Tacna-Arica controversy to the archives of past issues, goes almost without saying. No doubt Bolivia, to a considerable extent an interested party, could hardly feel otherwise than satisfied that diplomatic relations between two such near neighbors had been re-established, and that harmony was once more in effect.

As to the settlement itself, however, the Republic of Bolivia, it seems, takes issue. And from reliable sources it is learned that, in the matter of Bolivia wanting a direct outlet to the Pacific, there will be no retreat from what the country has requested time and again in the hope that the two neighbors to the west would see the justice of what was asked.

With Bolivia and Paraguay leaving the decision of the boundary issue, which recently caused a clash of arms on the border, to a commission in Washington, the Bolivian Government is decidedly desirous that something be done to make possible her peaceful request for direct communication with the open sea. It was not until the full text of the Chile-Peru agreement was published that Bolivia felt particularly aggrieved at certain passages in that document which apparently robbed her of her hope and desire. La Paz, the capital, is deeply concerned over the paragraph which reads that "the Governments of Chile and Peru cannot, without previous joint accord, cede to a third power all or part of the territories (Tacna and Arica) which in conformity with the treaty of this date remains under their respective sovereignties."

Bolivia finds it difficult to forget that Frank B. Kellogg, when Secretary of State, suggested at one time in the negotiations, when the United States was taking a direct part therein, that the territory in dispute be ceded to the locked-in republic for a stipulated sum of money. That proposal, however, as may be recalled, was not acceded to either by Peru or Chile. And it is now pointed out by the La Paz newspapers that President Hoover could hardly have considered it possible during the final negotiations that Bolivia's chances for her Pacific outlet would be nil, as based on the pact itself.

May it not be possible that the Pan-American Union, of which all the Latin-American repub-

lics are members, could be called into action once more, even as its good offices went far toward the appointing of the commission now considering the Bolivia-Paraguay boundary dispute? It should hardly seem necessary to go so far afield as the League of Nations when a matter of as direct an American nature as Bolivia's request for an open port undoubtedly could be settled nearer home.

Bolivia desires no propaganda in favor of its request, it is averred in the quarters before referred to, but she believes that a dignified presentation of the actual facts are in full consonance with the import of the issue as a national economic necessity. The Nation further rests her case on historic data which the fortunes of war, to be sure, rewrote in her disfavor. She especially asks a hearing on present requirements which carry in their train, if met, the fulfillment of her desire for an outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

Boston's Adventure in Music

BOSTONIANS, the event has proved again, are not very different from citizens of other communities. They have taken to outdoor symphonic music with an enthusiasm hardly to be surpassed, except perhaps in California. Arthur Fiedler's series of free concerts on the Charles River Basin Esplanade, just concluded, has proved an even greater success than had been anticipated by the most optimistic. The fact that this was the first attempt at anything of the sort in Boston might have been expected to make people shy of it. But not a bit. The estimated nightly attendance during the five weeks of the series has run from 3000 to 20,000. It is interesting to note that the crowds have been conspicuously orderly. Not an arrest was made at the concerts during the series.

There is every reason, short of an official announcement, to believe that these concerts will be continued next season, and will be placed on a permanent basis. Mr. Fiedler hopes to resume them next summer with a larger orchestra and for a longer term. Certainly it is inconceivable, in view of their extraordinary success, that they should not become a regular feature of Boston summer life.

It is understood that the financial backers are well pleased with the results of their expenditure. The Boston Symphony Orchestra, from whose ranks the players are drawn, although it does not sponsor the movement, is known to look upon it benevolently, both because it furnishes engagements for many of the artists of the orchestra in the summer months, and because it seems destined to increase public interest in symphonic music. Judge Frederick P. Cabot, president of the trustees of the Boston Symphony, may be said to have bestowed a sort of unofficial benediction upon the project by his presence as one of the speakers on the closing night of the series. And it was Symphony Hall that lent the music for the performances.

The reasons for this success are not far to seek. They are attributable chiefly to Mr. Fiedler, who, besides originating the idea of the concerts and conducting them, was also organizer, manager, and even paymaster. The weather conspired with him for success. Of thirty scheduled concerts, only one was canceled because of rain, and only one other had to be abandoned after it had been started. Mr. Fiedler's programs showed him to be closely in touch with popular taste in music. Each of them contained something to interest the musician, but each contained also a good measure of lighter material. There was very little repetition of numbers. The summary shows that at the twenty-nine concerts 186 works were played. These included twenty-five overtures, thirteen operatic fantasias, twenty marches, nine light opera selections, ten suites, five rhapsodies, three complete symphonies, seventeen waltzes and eighty-four miscellaneous items, including movements from symphonies, Wagnerian excerpts, and so on.

The great success of these concerts means much to Boston musically. It is probable that, besides giving enjoyment to seasoned music lovers, they have built up a new public for symphonic music, and that these new listeners will turn next to the Symphony Hall Pop concerts, and later to the subscription concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This seems particularly likely if Mr. Fiedler is appointed the next Pops conductor, for he has undoubtedly established a large personal following in the last five weeks. Meantime, the Esplanade audiences will look forward eagerly to another season of concerts next summer.

Random Ramblings

A study of occupations recently published in the American Journal of Sociology indicates that, with the increase in machine production, there is a similar increase in "white collar" jobs—jobs, no doubt, that still more machines will be needed to supply the white collars.

Although many increases in rates on various commodities are scheduled in the new tariff bill, a reduction in the duty on carillons from 40 per cent to 20 per cent is provided for, which sounds like sweet music to many ears.

Teachers of geography are utilizing the automobile during vacations in traveling about the country getting a first-hand acquaintance with their subject matter. Now what will the astronomers do about that?

Air services in the Netherlands Indies flew 119,000 miles in the six months ended May 1. Evidently the Western Hemisphere's popular conception of Borneo and its wild men needs revising.

G. Bernard Shaw's house is so constructed that it turns with the sun. In many parts of the world are to be found houses that are turned upside down with every spring cleaning.

In estimating the recent progress of Mexico, it is necessary, apparently, to judge not only by the goals the Nation has reached but by those it is reaching for.

British fishermen caught and landed more than 1,344,000,000 fish from the waters off England and Wales last year. And this is not a fish story!

A California librarian recently traveled 8000 miles to read a certain book. He undoubtedly holds the palm in endurance tests for bookworms.

Some day the airplane endurance record will make a record by remaining a record a record length of time.

Driving "His Majesty's Mails"

"NO, MADAM, no vacations in the mail service." The lumbering mail bus lurched along the dark Nova Scotia roads, while the driver turned to talk genially over his shoulder with his only passenger. "Nearly twenty years I've been on this contract—every day, summer and winter, only excepting Sundays, Christmas and a few days when storms make it impossible. No, no vacations in the mail service."

"Yes, it's heavy driving sometimes in the winter. But the bus gets through. If the drifts aren't more than six or eight feet deep, the old bus will go through 'em." The sun had set an hour before in a burst of crimson, which turned half the sky into a conflagration and sent long, flaming tentacles way over to the east. Soft, opalescent reflections had hovered in the Bay of Fundy for nearly an hour, right up to the shore line, where dark pine trees stood like sentinels posted there to keep the water back.

Now, the clear, starlit night unfolded it all, the bay, the woods, the narrow road which wound up hill and down for nearly thirty miles along the Neck, and the big yellow mail bus, which bounced along in uncontested right of way with its two occupants. Three hours before, the drive had been undertaken merely because of the visitor's whim to explore the Neck to its very end.

Then the bus had been laden with half a dozen weighty mail pouches, which must be tossed off as the various post offices were passed. A dozen passengers bounced sideways on the narrow seats as the ponderous vehicle negotiated the steep hills and sharp turns of the road. And the driver must be alert, too, for he must report on numerous personal errands which he had, good-naturedly, undertaken for persons along his route.

"Oh, yes, here are Mrs. Brown's films," as he tossed the package into a pair of cupped hands; "they had only one package left in that sack. Wait, here is the change, too."

"Dick; ah, there's Dick. Here's your fishing rod, sonny; in fine shape now. Jump on and ride down to the dock with us—we go by the dock."

And so on, from films to fishing rods and from batteries to sewing silks. For at every few miles some lingering figure on the road waited expectantly, and not one errand or inquiry had been overlooked.

The visitor had passed wistfully, with one foot on the step of the bus. "Yes, it would be a wonderful ride. But how will I get back?" For the bus makes only one trip every twenty-four hours, and no wheel turns on the Neck after sunset.

But the mail driver's hearty "Leave that to me; I'll see that you get back all right," had settled the question. She had jumped in, hatless, and embarked on what promised to be a most pleasing adventure.

Through the deep green of spruce and pine woods, along hilltops from which glimpses of steely gray water on each side of the Neck could be seen; by quiet hamlets where children stood in groups to watch the mail go by, and past coves where the water lapped softly on the shingle, the bus went. Groaning and straining laboriously, it climbed hills which looked as though they rose at an angle of almost 45°, and, with proportionate effort, was held back from too furious an acceleration of speed on the downward path.

In an hour and a half the end of the Neck was reached. All passengers, save one, had already been debouched, and but a couple of mail sacks remained—for the end of the Neck is not the end of the mail route. There are islands which extend the distance for several miles yet.

So the mail—and the passenger—were transferred to the ferry, after a steep climb down a shingly stretch that dipped to a beach at the north side of the channel, where the waters of the Bay of Fundy and St. Mary's Bay meet in turbulent abandon.

Here "Cy," the ferryman, held his small motorboat in readiness. "Want to take a passenger tonight, Cy?" inquired the genial mail driver. "Lad wants to make the trip—just make the trip and come right back."

"Sure," agreed Cy, heartily, his gray eyes dancing, because anything unusual was welcome and made a break in the routine. "Sure. This way, lady. We'll take you over with the mail, with a friendly and ladylike grin."

It was a short trip, but a colorful one. The sun, getting ready to set, splashed the entire western sky with brilliant pink and rose, which gradually deepened to crimson and scarlet. The reflections in the water looked as though some gorgeous old-fashioned flower garden had burst into bloom right under the small boats bobbing quietly on the outgoing tide.

The whole scene was brilliant with the glow of reflected

light and color. An expression of wonder escaped the visitor. "Yes," Cy admitted, rather pleased, "it is a fine sunset tonight."

It was plain, however, that sunsets were no novelty to him. Patronizingly, with half an eye on the landscape, he agreed that the color was good.

If the visitor would look across the channel closely, however, just there—between the two dark roofs—she would see the field-stone wall he had built around his garden. The wall was about four feet high and he had picked up every stone for it himself.

Ferrying? Oh, yes, that was his business. Forty years he had been ferrying the mail over from the Neck, and his father before him had ferried the mail, too. Yes, their family was the official mail ferriers in that community. Forty years. . . .

Would he mind ferrying the visitor back tonight? Oh, no; of course not. Anyway, he had promised to bring an automobile back from the island that evening, so he would be making the trip anyway.

But the visitor must not roam around while the float was prepared for the automobile on the return trip. Surely that would not be hospitable. No, she must come to his house and meet his daughters, and see the field-stone wall for herself. Besides, she must be cold. The wind was blowing chilly, now that the sun was near setting. No doubt, the warm house would be attractive and probably the girls had made a fire in the stove.

When the boat grated on the pebbles of the Neck once more, the automobile having been cautiously negotiated across the channel rather clumsily by means of the float and a pole, darkness had fallen. Gropingly, the visitor, after bidding the kindly ferryman a cordial good night, climbed the cliff to look for the bus, which the mail driver had promised would be parked just outside the house where he went to get his dinner. And, if the bus was all in darkness, he had said, she could just sit in it till he came out.

Yes, there was the bus, and there, too, a dimly distinguishable figure moving near it. Then a familiar voice called, "Ready to go back now?" and the homeward drive started.

After a full day's work, this good-natured mail driver was piloting his heavy bus, voluntarily, over more than twenty miles of hard road just to gratify a visitor's whim. Guiltily, she expostulated. Didn't he have any other passengers? Was he making the return trip entirely on her account?

But gallantly he waved her scruples aside. It was a nice evening. He had nothing to do, anyway, and he'd just as soon drive as not. It was no trouble at all!

Cheerfully, he chatted on, telling of his long, hard drives in the winter, when the weather was so severe the mail bus could travel only halfway down the Neck. He spoke of his family, which he had located in a town on the mainland some ten years before, so that the children might "have the advantages of education." For, at the tip of the Neck, where his evenings were passed, one young, inexperienced teacher presided over the educational destinies of all the children within the district.

So, just as cheerfully as he went about all his appointed round, he had weighed the question of his children's education and voluntarily undertaken to pass his evenings in loneliness at the end of the Neck, that his young family might grow up in a more broadening and disciplined atmosphere.

The soft, cool, evening wind blew through the bus and played gently with the boughs of trees along the road. The dark night shut out the landscape, and a million stars showed as points of light in the firmament overhead. There were no other travelers on the road, either on foot or by vehicle. The glare of the headlights made a semicircle of definite, tangible landscape which unrolled just ahead of the bus. Beyond, all else was shadowy, illusive, uncertain—"such stuff as dreams are made on."

A sudden quick turn past a few sleepy houses, then a run up a hill and there were the hills. The friendly eaves of "Poplar House" loomed through the shadows. Away in the meadow the tinkle of a cowbell merged with the dull wash of the outgoing tide.

"Ah, it has been a delightful trip," said the visitor, warmly. "And now, what do I owe you?"

"Owe? Why, that's no matter. Well, let me see. Well, a dollar will do." A dollar—for a forty-odd-mile ride, half of which was a special trip.

Watching the headlights disappear down the hill in the darkness, the visitor pondered that it had never occurred to her before that a mail driver's life could be crammed with so much human interest.

E. C. I.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Victims of What?

A SYNDICATED cartoon appearing in various papers, some of which are frankly propaganda sheets for the liquor interests, depicts a graveyard in which are the tombs of persons slain by prohibition officers, tombs of officers slain by bootleggers, tombs of victims of poison booze, etc., truly a gloomy scene. Prohibition, according to this drawing, is indeed a deadly thing. Doubtless the hand that sketched it hoped to frighten the people into repealing the Eighteenth Amendment and permitting the resumption of the legalized liquor traffic. Such travails as this, however, are ex parte. They leave out the other side of the picture. Another drawing of a graveyard might be presented, also full of tombs, the tombs of those who were the victims of the old-time saloon. And these tombs would be far more numerous than are those in the cartoon referred to. There would be tombs for the graves of the sons who drank themselves to death at the old-time bars, for the victims of murderers who slew while inflamed with drink, for mothers and children who succumbed to abuse by drunken husbands and fathers, for mothers and children who died for lack of proper and sufficient nourishment, their breadwinners having spent their earnings in the saloon. There would be the tombs of fine young men who on the threshold of noble careers fell victim to the barroom. And there also should be a monument showing the resting place of decent government in localities where the old-time saloon dictated in politics. When it came to filling gravestones, the saloon of olden days had no rival, except in the great god Mars, and it would fill them much faster were it to come back in this day of speed and mechanics. —Houston Post-Dispatch.

Florida Suffers That Others May Not

THE Federal Government, in co-operation with the state government, is carrying out in Florida the most drastic campaign ever inaugurated in this country against agricultural interests, for the good of the country at large and not alone for Florida.

A few months ago it was found that the Mediterranean fly had invaded Florida. This is supposed to be the most dangerous insect menace to fruits of nearly all kinds, and to many vegetables, of any ever known to any crop. Whence it came, no one knows—some think in the straw wrapped around whisky bottles brought in from other countries by rumrunners. Unless conquered in Florida, the fly will spread across the continent, and California people are already greatly alarmed.

The insect is destructive to citrus fruits, to pears, peaches, figs and other fruits, and many vegetables. In the fight against its spreading, about half a million boxes of citrus fruits have already been destroyed and regulations issued forbid the ripening of any citrus fruit, figs, peaches and certain kinds of vegetables, including tomatoes, beans, peas and others, during the entire summer and fall. A farmer is not allowed to produce these vegetables even for his own home consumption. Under present regulations not an orange or a grapefruit can be allowed to ripen prior to December.

These regulations, drastic as they are, are to safeguard the whole country from the most serious menace to its fruit and vegetable supply ever known, but Florida bears the burden.

Making this fight in the interests of the entire country, the Federal Government, in justice to Florida and its

farmers, ought to remunerate them for the heavy losses thus imposed. When Congress assemblies, that is the first work it should do. Regardless of the amount that may have to be appropriated.

Under these conditions a number of Florida banks have been forced to suspend, creating an adverse business situation in a great many communities. It is important, therefore, for the benefit of humanity by the creation of employment, that every winter resident or owner of Florida property should do his utmost in the way of building or repairs to dwellings, or other work, to create as much construction activity as possible, so that farmers and others forced into idleness may be given an immediate opportunity for employment.

Here is a great work that can be done, and should be done immediately, by every man and woman interested in Florida, realizing that in this case Florida is being made to suffer for the good of the country, in order to save the fruit and vegetable supply of the Nation.

The announcement from Washington that President Hoover proposes to ask Congress for an appropriation sufficiently large to remunerate the Florida growers is worthy of all possible commendation. It will do much to turn the tide in Florida from pessimism to great optimism. —Manufacturers Record.

Affirmative Honesty

GOVERNOR SAMPSON of Kentucky is starting a very worthy movement indeed. He believes too many people are "indifferently honest" and thinks there should be more "affirmative honesty"—especially in business transactions.

He wants a nation-wide survey to stimulate fair dealing. "Integrity is not vanishing," he says, "and all of us ought to be emphatic in saying so. This undertaking is not for the purpose of gathering statistics about acts of honesty. It is a survey of thought concerning honesty."

"The purpose is to increase our realization of the truth that, although we all approve the principle of right conduct, none of us is as affirmative as we might well be in our aid of increasing the general belief that honesty and good purpose are the prevailing motives of most people."

A great phrase: "Affirmative honesty." It is a quality well worth cultivating, and Governor Sampson is to be congratulated on bringing it so forcibly before the public. —Albany Evangelist.

Think of Others

AN old man who had met life serenely and tranquilly for more than eighty years was asked the secret of his cheerfulness. He answered in four words: "Thinking of other folks. . . . You can't travel very far in this world," he explained, "without finding that your path is all tangled up with other folks' paths. Some people think that if they can only travel their paths without getting hurt themselves, they're going to be happy."

"But there's more to it than that. When you've learned to dodge a collision, not because you're afraid of getting hurt yourself, but because you're afraid of hurting the other fellow, you're getting near to happiness. But when you arrive at a point where it's a genuine pleasure never to cause grief to another living soul you're still closer. In other words, when you get so far that it's a joy to you just to make others happy, you're about there yourself." —Great Thoughts (London).